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Released for printing: January 28, 1985

Petroleum Supply Monthly



November 1984

²ublished: January 1985 **Energy Information Administration** Washington, D.C. 20585

DOE/EIA-0109(84/11) Dist. Category UC-98

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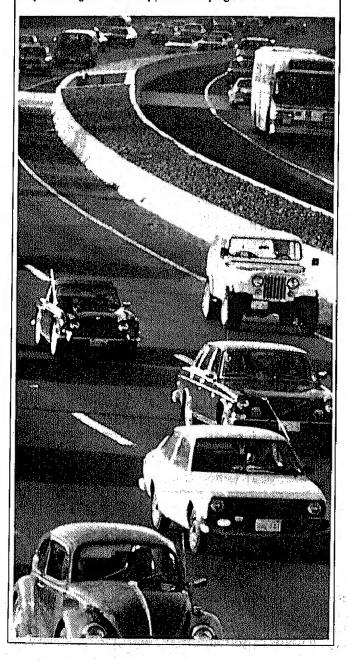
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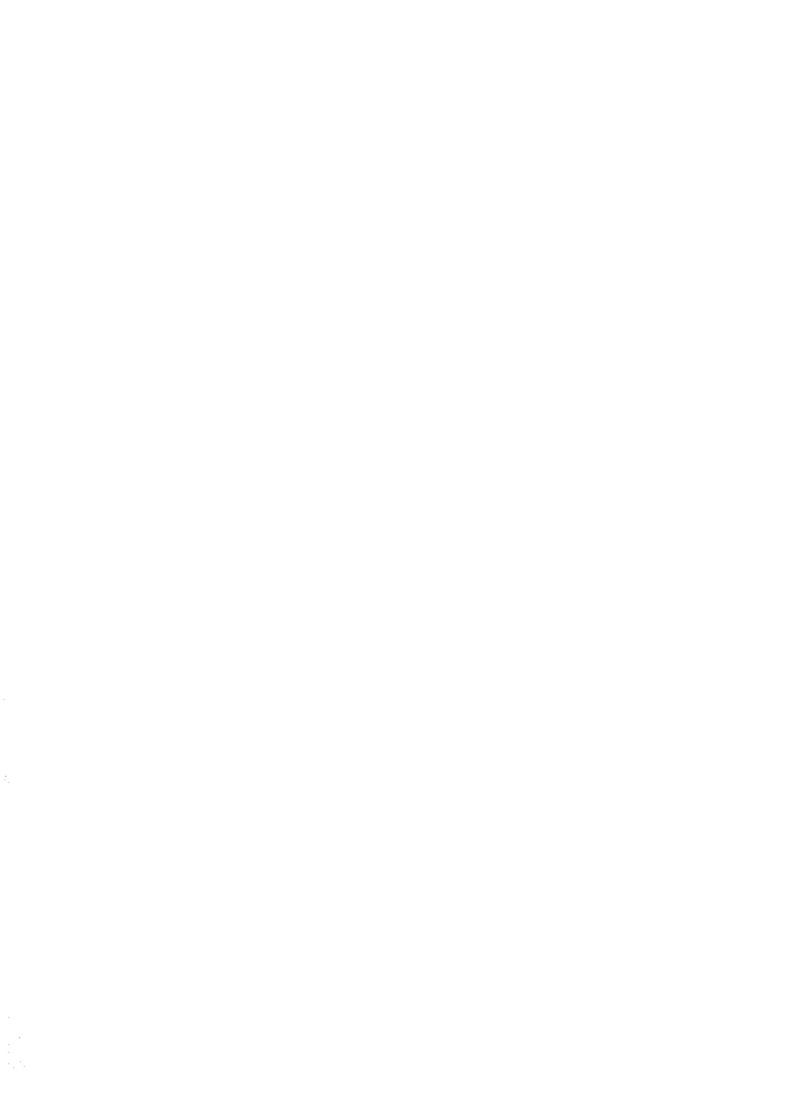
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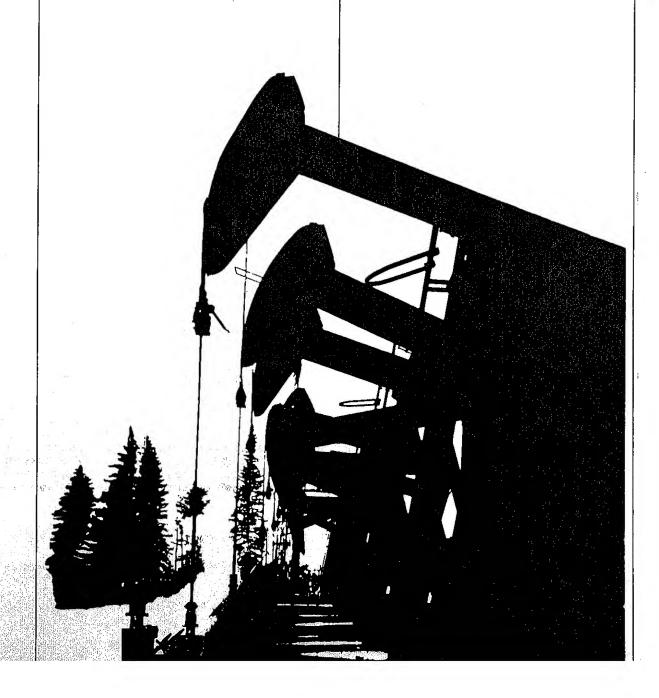
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Petroleum Supply Summary

		December			Cumulative Jai Through Dece	
Average Volume for Period			%			%
(Million Barrels Per Day)	1984	1983	Change	1984	1983	Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.8	6.8	- 1.0	6.7	6.6	1,4
Distillate Fuel Oll	3.0	3.4	- 10.0	2.9	2.7	6.4
Residuel Fuel Oil	1.3	1.6	- 20.0	1.4	1.4	- 3.4
Other Products	5.0	4.9	1.4	4.8	4.5	7.2
Total	16.1	16.7	- 3.9	15.8	15.2	3.5
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.9	11.2	6.1	12.1	11.7	3.3
Production						
Crude Oll, Natural Gas						
Liquids, and Other	10.5	10.0	5.3	10.4	10.3	1.3
Imports						
Crude OII ²	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.1	4.1
SPR	0.2	0.2	11.9	0.2	0,2	- 16.2
Products	1.7	1.8	- 6.9	2.0	1.7	14.5
Total	5.0	5.0	- 0.4	5.4	5.1	6.7
Exports						
Crude Oil	0.2	0.1	112.6	0.2	0.2	11,6
Products	0.7	0.5	19.9	0.5	0.6	- 8.2
Total	0.9	0.6	33.6	0.7	0.7	- 3.9
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	0.1	- 0.1	_	(s)	(8)	_
Products	0.6	2.1		- 0.1	0.2	_
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barreis)				***************************************		
Crude OII					······································	
SPR	450	379	18.7			
Other	342	344	- 0.5			
Total	792	723	9.6			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	240	222	7.7			
Distillate Fuel Oil	161	140	15.1			
Residual Fuel Oll	53	49	8.5			
Other	297	319	- 7.1			
Total	750	731	2.7			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,542	1,454	6.1			

¹ includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

3 Including blending components.
(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.
NOTE: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. December 1984 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are November 1984 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1984.

² Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).



U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1984

Petroleum consumption In the United States increased In 1984 for the first time since 1978. Rapid economic growth during 1984, stable crude oil prices, and a much colder first quarter than in 1983 contributed to the turnaround in petroleum demand. Net imports of crude oil and petroleum products were the primary source of supply in meeting the difference between domestic production and increased product demand (see Figure

NOTE: Unless otherwise referenced, data in this article were taken from the Summary Statistics section of this report, Petroleum Supply Monthly, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/11); Petroleum Supply Annual, 1981, 1982, and 1983, DOE/EIA-0340, Volumes 1 and 2. All price data are stated in nominal terms (unadjusted for inflation). Where final data were not available, estimates were based on preliminary data.

1). Stocks of crude oil and petroleum products were generally lower than during 1983. Seasonal declines in distillate fuel oil stocks were seen during the first quarter of this year; however, stock building later in the year raised inventories well above their year-end 1983 levels. Crude oil prices remained steady in nominal terms for most of the year (implying a falling real price over the period). As the United Kingdom, Norway, and Nigeria lowered their crude oil prices, the world price of crude oil fell during the final quarter. Motor gasoline prices were slightly lower than in 1983, while heating oil prices were slightly higher during the first half of the year. Despite continued closings and partial shutdowns at refineries during 1984, the resulting loss of crude oil distiliation capacity was significantly less than losses in recent years. Refinery utilization continued to increase In 1984, as a result of higher gross inputs to crude distillation facilities and lower capacity levels of these facilities. Rotary rig activity, well completions, and seismic geophysical activity were above their prior year levels.

Figure 1. Petroleum Supply Domestic Crude Oil Petroleum Products Supplied Production Natural Gas Plant Liquids Production Net Imports (Includes Strategic Petroleum 20 Reservo) 15 Million Barrels per Day 10 5 1982 1984 1981 1983 化共物效性 电流操作

Note: 1984 data are preliminary Sources: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual, 1981, 1982, 1983; DOE/EIA-0340; Petroleum Supply Monthly, November 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/11).

9.346

Consumption

During 1984, petroleum consumption in the United States (measured as "petroleum products supplied") increased 4 percent over 1983, reversing the 5-year downward trend in consumption. The average consumption of 15.8 million barrels per day was the result of the rate at which the economy grew during 1984, a colder winter than in 1983, and stable petroleum prices. Consumption of all major petroleum products except residual fuel oil was greater than in 1983.

Motor gasoline consumption averaged 6.7 million barrels per day during 1984, 1 percent higher than the average recorded for 1983 (see Table 1). This increase in demand was in response to generally lower prices for motor gasoline during 1984 than in 1983. High primary stock levels and record imports of finished motor gasoline were the major factors contributing to this price drop. However, a portion of this demand was offset by an improved fleet efficiency caused by the high volume of new, more fuel-efficient cars entering the fleet during 1984.

Table 1. Products Supplied Summary (Million Barrels per Day)

Products Supplied	1981	1982	1983	1984
Motor Gasoline Distillate Fuel Oli Residual Fuel Oli	2.8 2.1	6.5 2.7 1.7	6.6 2.7 1.4	6.7 2.9 1.4
Other Products	4.6 16.1	4.4 15.3	4.5 15.2	4.8 15.8

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual, 1981, 1982, 1983, DOE/EIA-0340; Petroleum Supply Monthly, November 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/11).

Distillate fuel oil consumption in 1984 averaged 2.9 million barrels per day, up 6 percent from 1983 and the highest level since 1980. Strong growth in industrial production and a surge in demand for heating oil during the unusually cold winter were factors in the rise in distillate fuel oil demand. To accommodate this rise, refineries stepped up their production of distillate fuel oil, stock withdrawals were increased, and higher imports of distillate fuel oil were needed.

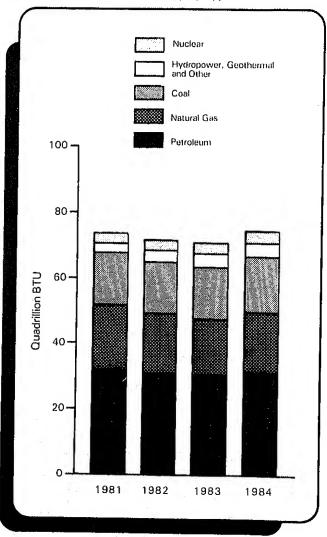
Consumption of residual fuel oil fell 3 percent from the 1983 level, averaging 1.4 million barrels per day during 1984. Although consumption went up moderately during the first quarter of 1984, compared with the same quarter in 1983, overall demand for residual fuel oil has been declining steadily for the past several years. An unusually cold January on the East Coast, where nearly half of all residual fuel oil is used, coupled with an increase in industrial and electric utility use, caused higher consumption during this period. Higher imports were the major source of supply in meeting this short-term increase in demand. However, as temperatures began to moderate by the second quarter, demand fell behind year-earlier levels in each of the last three quarters of 1984.

Consumption of other petroleum products,' including liquefled petroleum gases, averaged 4.8 million barrels per day during 1984, up 7 percent from 1983. This increase was also the result of strong economic growth, particularly in the petrochemical industry.

Despite the increase in consumption, petroleum's share of the overall energy market declined in 1984, continuing the downward trend which began in 1979. This decline is related to continued conservation efforts and fuel switching begun during the late 1970's. However, petroleum remained the dominant energy source in the United States during 1984 (see Figure 2).

'includes all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

Figure 2. Consumption of Energy by Type



Sources: Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review, September 1984, DOE/EIA-0035 (84/09); and Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 1984, DOE/EIA-0202 (84/4Q).

Refinery Operations

Total operable crude oll distillation capacity of petroleum refinerles fell about 360,000 barrels per day during 1984, well below the previous year's drop of more than 700,000 barrels per day (see Table 2). Although the loss of capacity was significantly less, the number of refineries closed during 1984 (see box below) was about the same as during 1983. New construction and modifications at existing facilities partially offset the effects of these closings. Crude oil inputs to refineries averaged 12.1 million barrels per day during the year, 3 percent above the average for the previous year. Consequently, as inputs rose and operable capacity fell, the refinery utilization rate increased to an average of 76.4 percent for 1984 (see Table 2).

Update on Refinery Closings

As reported in the 1983 Petroleum Supply Annual, there were 247 operable refineries in the United States on January 1, 1984. Since that time, the 18 refineries listed below, with a combined operable crude distillation capacity of 415,370 barrels per calendar day and total downstream capacity of 487,500 barrels per stream day, have been shut down. These data reflect closings through December 31, 1984.

Refinery Closings Since January 1, 1984

Refiner	Location	Crude Oil Distillation Capacity	Downstream Capacity	Years in Operation
		barrels per calendar day	barrels per stream day	
Caribou-Four Corners, Inc.	Woods Cross, Utah	8,400	8,200	21
Caribou-Four Corners, Inc.	Farmington, New Mexico	2,200	2,400	19
Celeron Oil & Gas Co.	Mermentau, Louisiana	11,000		6
Dorchester Refining Co.	Mt. Pleasant, Texas	26,500	38,800	6 8
ECO Petroleum Inc.	Long Beach, California	0	7,000	8
Eddy Refining Co.	Houston, Texas	3,250		36+
Hill Petroleum Co.	Krotz Springs, Louisiana	57,400	62,000	7
Marlex Oil & Refining Co.	Los Angeles, California	21,100	20.000	7
Mid-Gulf Energy Corp.	Engleside, Texas	39,400 3,200	20,000	3 5
Port Petroleum Inc.	Stonewall, Louisiana	44.120	100,100	34
Powerine Oil Co. Quintana Petrochem, Co.	Santa Fe Springs, California Corpus Christi, Texas	33,300	54,000	30
Southern Union Refining Co.	Lovington, New Mexico	36,100	18,500	8
Tesoro Petroleum Corp.	Carrizo Springs, Texas	26,100	3,500	. 27
Tonkawa Refining Co.	Arnett, Oklahoma	12.000	6,000	16
Tosco Corp.	Bakersfield, California	38,800	80,000	33
Tosco Corp.	Duncan, Oklahoma	47,000	85,000	4
Warrior Asphalt Co.	Holt, Alabama	5,500	2,000	30
Total		415,370	487,600	

Source: Energy Information Administration

Table 2. Refinery Operations (Million Barrels per Day)

Operations	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Crude Oil Input	12.8	12.2	119	122	NΔ
(yearly average)	68.5	69.8	71.7	76.4	NA

NA = Not applicable

Petroleum Stocks

Total petroleum stocks, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), stood at 1,092 million barrels at the end of 1984, about 2 percent above the level of stocks held in inventory at the end of 1983 (see Table 3). Most of this increase occurred in Inventories of refined products, which rose almost 3 percent to 750 million barrels. Stocks of crude oil (excluding SPR) decreased slightly, from 344 million barrels at the end of 1983, to 342 million barrels at the end of 1984. Crude oil stocks held in the SPR climbed to 450 million barrels, up nearly 19 percent over the level reported for year-end 1983.

Stocks of distillate fuel oil during 1984 were generally below their comparable 1983 levels, particularly during the first quarter, when large stock withdrawals were needed to meet higher heating oil demand caused by the unusually cold weather. By year-end 1984, stocks were replenished to 161 million barrels, 15 percent above year-end 1983 volumes. Residual fuel oil inventories remained close to prior year levels, but increased 8 percent to 53 million barrels by year's end. Motor gasoline inventories, on the other hand, increased substan-

Table 3. Ending Stocks of Petroleum (Million Barrels)

Commodity	1983	1984	Percent Change
Crude Oil			
SPR	379	450	18.7
Other	344	342	- 0.5
Total	723	792	9.6
Products			
Motor Gasoline	222	240	7.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	140	161	15.1
Residual Fuel Oil	49	53	8.5
Other	319	297	- 7.1
Total	731	750	2.7
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,454	1,542	6.1

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual, 1983, DOE/EIA-0340 (83/1); Petroleum Supply Monthly, November 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/11).

tially during the spring months, but fell back to normal levels before the end of the summer driving season. The increase in distillate fuel oil production early in 1984 was largely responsible for the relatively high motor gasoline stock levels seen at the beginning of the summer, since motor gasoline is a co-product in the production of distillate fuel oil. By the end of 1984, motor gasoline stocks stood at 240 million barrels, well above the 1983 year-end volume of 222 million barrels.

Imports

Net imports—gross imports including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) minus exports—of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States

Table 4. Net imports of Petroleum (Million Barrels per Day)

1983	19841	Percent Change
0.2 2.9	0.2 3.0	- 16.2 3.7
	-,-	2.2
0.2 0.1	0.3 0.2	6.8 20.3 110.0
1.1	1.4	57.0 25.9 8.6
	0.2 2.9 3.2 0.5 0.2 0.1 0.3	0.2 0.2 2.9 3.0 3.2 3.2 0.5 0.5 0.2 0.3 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 1.1 1.4

'Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual, 1983, DOE/EIA-0340 (83/1); Petroleum Supply Monthly, November, 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/11); Weekly Petroleum Status Report, DOE/EIA-0208 (84/52)(85/01).

Increased to 4.7 million barrels per day, 9 percent above the 1983 average (see Table 4). This represents the second consecutive yearly increase in net imports, a reversal of the downward trend between 1977 and 1982. Although net imports from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) were up over 1983, non-OPEC countries remained the major net suppliers of crude oil and petroleum products to the United States during 1984.

Net crude oil imports, excluding imports for the SPR, were up for the first time since 1979, averaging 3.0 million barrels per day, while crude oil imports for the SPR fell during 1984 to an average of 196,000 barrels per day, down 16 percent from the 234,000 barrels per day averaged during 1983. Net imports of petroleum products averaged 1.4 million barrels per day in 1984, up 26 percent from 1983. Net imports of distillate fuel oil more than doubled, to 0.2 million barrels per day, and accounted for most of this increase. Net imports of residual fuel oil fell 7 percent, to 0.5 million barrels per day, while motor gasoline net imports rose 20 percent, to 0.3 million barrels per day.

^{&#}x27;Operable crude oil distillation capacity as of January 1. E = Estimated.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Petroleum Supply Annual, 1981, 1982, 1983, DOE/EIA-0340; Petroleum Supply Monthly, November 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/11).

Exports of petroleum products fell during 1984 to 528,000 barrels per day, from 575,000 barrels per day during 1983. The largest decline among petroleum product exports was in distillate fuel oll, down 33 percent from 1983.

Production

Domestic crude oil production during 1984 averaged 8.8 million barrels per day—the highest yearly average since 1974, although just slightly above the comparable 1983 average.

U.S. drilling activity during 1984 continued to show improvement over 1983. An average of 2,428 rlgs were in operation during 1984, compared to an average of 2,232 in 1983. Geophysical activity so far this year was nearly 6 percent above the average for the same period in 1983. From a July peak of 529, crews engaged in seismic exploration fell each month, to 493 by November, virtually unchanged from the 495 count reported in November of the previous year. Well completions for the first 11 months of this year were above those reported for the same period in 1983. By November, a total of 74,379 wells were drilled, averaging 4,259 feet per well, compared to 68,931 drilled with an average depth of 4,275 feet per well in 1983.

Petroleum Prices

Petroleum prices (in nominal terms) remained stable during most of 1984, despite the uncertainties caused by the threat of a supply disruption from the Persian Guif and a surge in demand by some major industrialized countries, such as the United States and Japan. At \$28 per barrel at year end, world crude oil prices were only slightly down from their level in December 1983. Inventory drawdowns, increased oil production, and the continuing strength of the dollar relative to other major currencies were the major factors contributing to the downward pressure on crude oil prices.

The composite refiner acquisition cost of crude oil as of November 1984 was \$28.30 per barrel, compared with \$28.85 per barrel in November 1983 (see Table 5).

Average retail prices of motor gasoline were generally below 1983 levels throughout most of 1984. As of November, the average price of motor gasoline was 119.3 cents per gallon, 3 percent below the November 1983 average. Some seasonal variation in the price of gasoline is normal, with higher prices occurring during the summer driving season; however, 1984 saw prices drop nearly 3 cents per gallon during this peak period. High primary stock levels at the beginning of the summer, caused by higher refinery production of distillate fuel oil during the first quarter 1984, and increased imports of finished motor gasoline were the major forces behind this price drop.

Between December 1983 and February 1984, residential heating oil prices jumped nearly 10 percent, from \$1.07 per gallon to \$1.17 per gallon. This rise may be explained by the higher demand for distillate fuel oil in

Table 5. U.S. Average Petroleum Prices

Petroleum	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
Prices	1981	1982	1983	1984
(Dollars per	Barre	el)		
Refiner Acquisition Cost of				
Crude Oll Domestic	33.49	31.57	28.76	28.10
Imported	_ +- , _	33.09	29.09	28.74
Composite	34.33	32.07	28.85	28.30
(Cents per		n)		
Motor Gasoline				
All types, Retail		126.8	122.4	119.3
No. 2 Heating Oil, Retail ¹	120.8	121.6	106.0	² P104.9

¹¹⁹⁸³ and 1984 prices exclude taxes.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form 14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report;" Form EiA-9A, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report;" Form EiA-782A, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report;" and Form EiA-782B, "Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report," Motor gasoline prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the first quarter of 1984, caused by the abnormally cold early winter weather. However, as inventories were replenished, prices fell each month through August, when the price of residential heating oil was below the comparable 1983 price of \$1.05 per gallon.

Outlook

in contrast to the rapid pace of economic growth and higher demand for petroleum products during 1984, the outlook for 1985 is more moderate. According to the Energy Information Administration's latest Short-Term Energy Outlook, U.S. petroleum demand is projected to fall by about 1 percent between 1984 and 1985 as the economy continues to expand, but at a slower rate. This projection assumes normal weather and continued conservation efforts. Other projections for 1985 are as follows:

- Motor gasoline consumption is expected to decrease slightly (less than 1 percent) in 1985.
- Net petroleum imports, including the SPR, are projected to show only a modest rise (about 2 percent) from 1984.
- Domestic crude oil production is expected to increase to 8.9 million barrels per day in 1985, up from 8.8 million barrels per day during 1984.

²No. 2 Heating Oil price as of October 1984.

P = Preliminary.

²Hughes Tool Company, Rotary Rigs Running—By State, (Houston, Texas: 1983-1984).

³Society of Exploration Geophysicists, "Monthly Seismic Crew Count," November 1984.

American Petroleum Institute, "Monthly Drilling Report," November 1984.

^{*}Energy Information Administration, Short-Term Energy Outlook, October 1984, DOE/EIA-0202(84/4Q).





			Field Producti	on	Stock V	Vithdrawai ²		Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oll	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oll ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oli ⁵ and Petroleum Products
				Thousand Ba	arrels per Day	Million Barrels		
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	8 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ −17	8 -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42		1,341
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	8 -290	8 130	17,056 16,058	⁸ 1,392 1,484
1000	lanuam.	10.100	0.500				,	1,404
	January Sebruary	10,128	8,509	1,578	-401	1,298	16,124	1,456
	February	10,312	8,702	1,563	-242	1,230	16,001	1,428
	March	10,284	8,667	1,572	121	1,047	15,560	1,392
	April	10,188	8,591	1,542	-37	1,583	16,046	1,346
	Мау	10,244	8,683	1,518	29	-66	14,847	1,347
	June	10,212	8,646	1,511	40	-489	14,998	1,360
	July	10,229	8,658	1,513	-147	-926	14,821	
	August	10,215	8,634	1,524	-440	-44	14,839	1,393
	September	10,279	8,701	1,518	263	-447		1,408
(October	10,299	8,701	1,530	-548		15,022	1,414
ł	November	10,359	8,697	1,609	-398	-47	14,859	1,432
	December	10,276	8,598	1,628		-361	15,009	1,455
	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	128 -136	688 283	15,487 15,296	⁸ 1,430
1000							10,290	
	January	10,331	8,697	1,580	⁸ -499	8 772	14,722	1,452
	February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
	Vfarch	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
	April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
	May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	
	lune	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,394
	luly	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,405
A	August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,426
S	September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621		1,460
C	October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	15,506	1,485
1	Vovember	10,461	8,770	1,641	114		14,962	1,508
	December	9,983	8,397	1,544		-182	15,500	1,510
	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	-329 -2 14	2,133 234	16,726	1,454
					~!7	234	15,231	
	lanuary	10,282	8,659	1,585	-342	1,085	16,726	1,430
	ebruary	10,410	8,726	1,629	186	-1,353	15,389	
	/larch	10,354	8,718	1,588	-2	643	16,017	1,464
	pril	10,347	8,688	1,616	-565	-128		1,444
M	1ay	10,415	8,752	1,610	-616	-422	15,484	1,465
ال	une	10,398	8,743	1,612	-95		15,566	1,497
ال	uly	10,487	8,769	1,649		-77	15,687	1,502
	ugust	10,476	8,781	1,663	-184	-184	15,547	1,514
	eptember	10,464	8,759		250	185	16,130	1,500
	October	10,549		1,666	266	-736	15,315	1,514
	lovember*	10,558	8,847	1,648	-798	-211	15,631	1,545
	ecember**		8,846	1,680	R -166	R-176	R 15,602	R1,556
		NA	8,797	NA	-80	604	16,074	1,542
	Average	NA	8,757	NA	-181	-55	15,769	· , = · -

Includes lease condensate.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicate Stocks are totals as of end of period.

Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol. Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10. Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

			Imports			Exports		
		Total	Crude Oll ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oll	Petroleum Products	Net ⁷ Imports
	-	1			and Barrels pe	l	1100000	Importo
1973	Augraga	6,256	3,244	3,012	231		229	e not
	Average				221	2		6,025
974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635		3	218	5,892
975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846
976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090
977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565
978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002
979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984
980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365
981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
982	January	5,332	3,693	1,639	829	238	591	4,503
	February	4,807	2,990	1,817	804	304	499	4,003
	March	4,484	2,874	1,610	882	321	561	3,602
	April	4,378	2,849	1,529	786	174	611	3,593
	May	4,811	3,309	1,503	803	262	542	4,008
	June	5,327	3,836	1,491	703	94	609	4,624
	July	5,890	4,248	1,642	741	229	512	5,149
		5,244	3,851	1,392	858	304	554	
	August							4,386
	September	5,414	3,636	1,778	791	184	606	4,624
	October	5,306	3,670	1,636	932	270	662	4,374
	November	5,744	3,862	1,882	786	262	524	4,958
	December	4,606	3,000	1,605	860	193	667	3,746
	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
983	January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464
	February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861
	March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889
	April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918
	May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241
	June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552
	July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170
					663			
	August	6,159	4,227	1,933		172	491	5,496
	September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445
	October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682
	November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531
	December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394
	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
984	January	5,347	3,029	2,318	575	153	422	4,772
	February	5,643	2,952	2,691	582	185	397	5,061
	March	5,253	3,455	1,798	840	236	605	4,413
	April	5,319	3,417	1,902	655	172	483	4,664
	May	5,916	3,927	1,989	766	219	548	5,150
	June	5,304	3,410	1,893	864	222	642	4,440
	July	5,387	3,646	1,741	536	108	429	4,851
	August	5,036	3,244	1,793	732	190	542	4,305
					664			
	September	5,173	3,294	1,880		162	502	4,510
	October	5,767	3,751	2,016	599	141	458	5,167
	November*	R 5,534	R 3,552	R1,983	854	202	652	4,680
	December**	5,011	3,317	1,694	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average	5,390	3,419	1,972	NA	NA	NA	NA

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

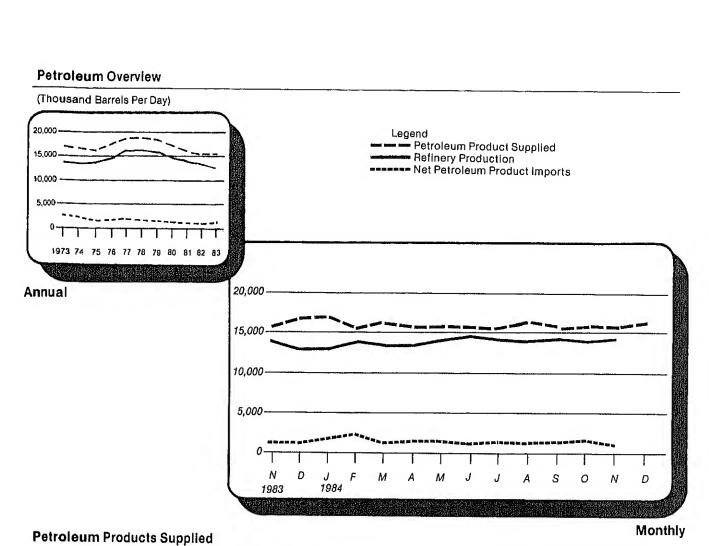
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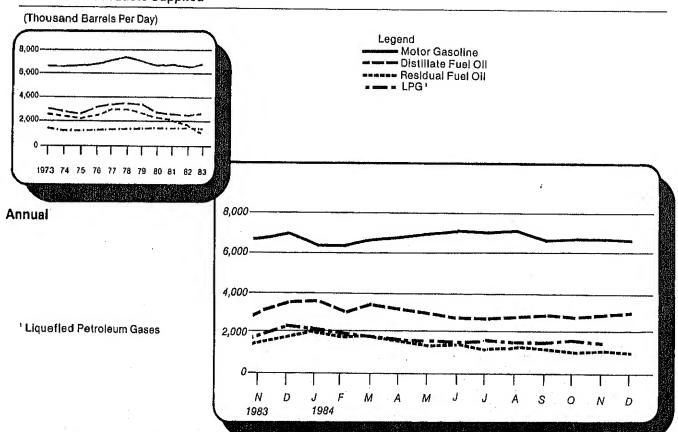
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Footnotes continued.

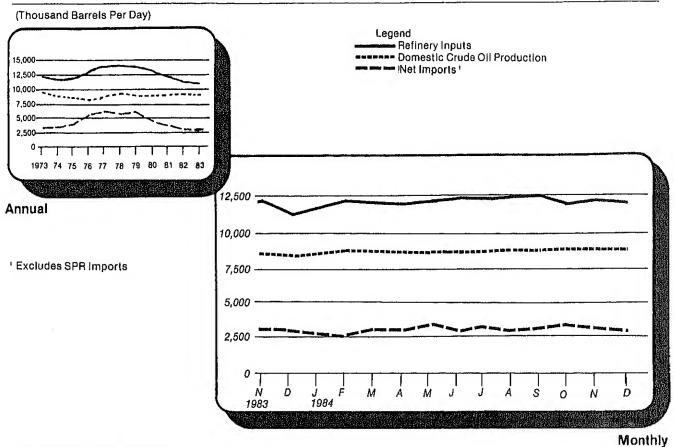
* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

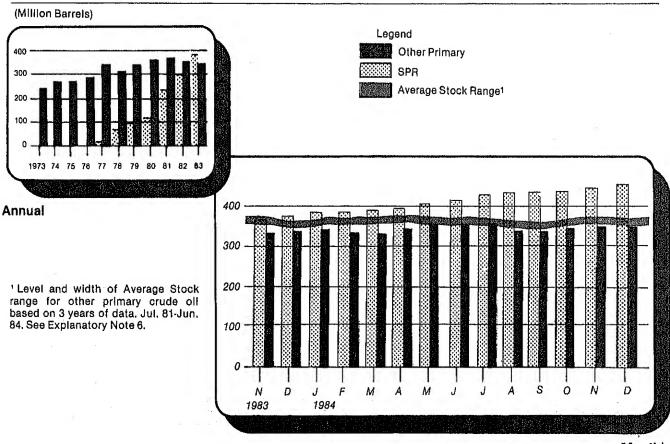




Crude Oil Supply and Disposition



Crude Oil Ending Stocks



				S	upply			
	Field Pro	oduction		Imports		Stock W	/ithdrawai ³	
	Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR4	Other	SPR4	Other	Unac- counted for Crude Oil
				Thousand I	Barrels per Da	ay		-
Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11	3
Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62	-25
Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17	
Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39	17
Average	8,245	464	6,615	21				77
_					6,594	-20	-150	-6
Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84	-57
Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81	-11
Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	-52	34
Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	6 46	83
January	8,509	1,705	3,693	170	3,523	-159	-242	101
February	8,702	1,707	2,990	159	2,830	-213	-29	156
March	8,667	1,696	2,874	185	2,689	-235	357	
April	8,591	1,691	2,849	190	2,659	-233		2
May	8,683	1,707	3,309	204			196	231
June	8,646	1,665			3,105	-176	205	111
			3,836	105	3,732	-105	144	133
July	8,658	1,710	4,248	97	4,150	-97	-50	-20
August	8,634	1,697	3,851	208	3,643	-208	-232	189
September	8,701	1,705	3,636	139	3,497	-143	406	-210
October	8,701	1,706	3,670	216	3,454	-216	-332	249
November	8,697	1,676	3,862	180	3,683	-179		
December	8,598	1,682	3,000	124	2,877		-219	-124
Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-125 -174	252 38	35 71
January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	0.746	040	6 000	
February	8,758	1,717			2,746	-219	⁶ -280	170
March			2,267	197	2,070	-197	-123	262
	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	267	31
April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	-205	98
May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	278	169
June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	66	370
July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	497	
August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876			-167
September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309		-358	-438	281
October	8,771	1,733			3,901	-307	68	-30
November	8,770		3,446	202	3,244	-201	-73	44
		1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	250	34
December Average	8,397 8,688	1,711 1,714	3,213 3,329	193 23 4	3,020 3,096	-252 -234	-78	117
					0,030	-234	20	114
January	8,659	1,741	3,029	200	2,829	-173	-169	451
February	8,726	1,740	2,952	85	2,868	-96	282	487
March	8,718	1,740	3,455	148	3,307	-147		
April	8,688	1,725	3,417	170	3,247		145	66
May	8,752	1,793	3,927	246		-170	-396	590
June	8,743				3,681	-245	-371	463
		1,792	3,410	309	3,101	-309	214	490
July	8,769	1,769	3,646	329	3,317	-328	144	25
August	8,781	1,725	3,244	180	3,064	-179	429	383
September		1,725	3,294	53				234
	8,847	1,708	3,751					
November*								385
December**								135
Average								NA NA
October Novemb Decembe	er* er**	8,847 er* 8,846 er** 8,797	er 8,759 1,725 8,847 1,708 er* 8,846 1,707 er** 8,797 1,658	per 8,759 1,725 3,294 8,847 1,708 3,751 er* 8,846 1,707 R 3,552 er** 8,797 1,658 <i>3,317</i>	per 8,759 1,725 3,294 53 8,847 1,708 3,751 187 er 8,846 1,707 R3,552 R 219 er 8,797 1,658 <i>3,317 216</i>	per 8,759 1,725 3,294 53 3,240 8,847 1,708 3,751 187 3,564 er 8,846 1,707 R3,552 R219 R3,332 er 8,797 1,658 3,317 216 3,102	per 8,759 1,725 3,294 53 3,240 -53 8,847 1,708 3,751 187 3,564 -231 er* 8,846 1,707 R3,552 R219 R3,332 R - 160 er** 8,797 1,658 3,317 216 3,102 -217	per 8,759 1,725 3,294 53 3,240 -53 320 8,847 1,708 3,751 187 3,564 -231 -567 er* 8,846 1,707 R3,552 R219 R3,332 R-160 R-6 er** 8,767 1,658 3,317 216 3,102 -217 138

¹ Includes lease condensate.

<sup>Includes lease condensate.
Stocks are totals as of end of period.
A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.
Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.
Footnotes continued on following page.</sup>

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	.,	Dispo	sition		En	ding Stocks	²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oll	SPR4	Other Primary		
			Thous	and Barrels p	er Day		Million Barrels				
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242		
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265		
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271		
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285		
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340		
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309		
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339		
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 4 6 6	108	⁶ 358		
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363		
	January	-63	3	11,599	238	NA	606	235	371		
	February	-64	2	11,236	304	NA	613	241	372		
	March	-63	5	11,276	321	NA	609	249	361		
	April	-65	3	11,392	174	NA	610	256	355		
	May	-62	3	11,806	262	NA	609	261	348		
	June	-60	7	12,494	94	NA	608	264	344		
	July	-60	3	12,446	229	NA	613	267	346		
	August	- 57	2	11,871	304	NA	626	274	353		
	September	-56	4	12,146	184	NA	619	278	341		
	October	-51	2	11,749	270	NA	636	285	351		
	November	-51	1	11,724	262	NA	648	290	358		
	December Average	-53 - 59	1 3	11,514 11,774	193 23 6	NA NA	⁶ 644	294	350		
		NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360		
300	January February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363		
	March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	35		
	April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	36		
	May	NA	โ	11,800	280	63	679	327	353		
	June	NA	(s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	35		
	July	NA NA	` 2	12,360	145	65	676	341	338		
	August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349		
	September	NA	i	12,482	177	66	708	361	347		
	October	NA	i	11,782	140	63	716	367	349		
	November	NA NA	ż	12,004	186	64	713	371	34		
	December	NA NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	34		
	Average	NA	2	11,685	164	66		0.0			
984	January	NA	1	11,579	153	64	733	384	34		
,	February	NA	1	12,100	185	65	727	387	34		
	March	NA	2	11,936	236	62	728	392	330		
	April	NA	(s)	11,893	172	64	744	397	34		
	May	NA	`´2	12,243	219	62	764	404	35		
	June	NA	2	12,263	222	61	766	414	35		
	July	NA	1	12,087	108	60	772	424	34		
	August	NA	1	12,403	190	63	764	429	33		
	September	NΑ	-2	12,327	162	66	756	431	32		
	October	NA	-1	11,976	141	69	781	438	34		
	November*	NA	-1	R 12,103	202	62	R 786	443	R 34		
	December**	NA	NA	11,924	NA	NA	792	450	34		
	Average	NA	NA	12,068	NA	NA					

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8, R = Revised data, NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Source: See the last page of this section.

					11	mports fro	om OPEC	Sources ¹						
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indo- nesia	Iran	Nigeria	Vene- zuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³		
						Thousand	d Barrels	per Day						
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915		
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752		
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383		
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424		
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185		
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963		
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056		
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551		
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323	1,848		
1982 J		254	161	877	111	289	0	663	376	128	2,859	1,403		
F	ebruary	139	92	693	89	244	0	584	355	102	2,297	1,054		
٨	farch	91	37	555	155	200	0	522	399	91	2,051	860		
A	pril	85	0	511	122	215	0	427	426	85	1,871	740		
V	lay	179	0	601	116	236	0	222	422	54	1,830	897		
	une	115	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,096	820		
t	uly	159	0	660	108	327	69	910	356	95	2,685	965		
	ugust	181	0	489	133	271	27	574	299	133				
	eptember	179	Ö	432	57	191	21	477	518	69	2,107	818		
	ctober	249	7	494	61	242	108	313	504		1,943	677		
	lovember	247	14	489	47	283	34	479		106	2,084	810		
	ecember	155	0	237	12	265 265	88	462	528	115	2,235	797		
	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	399 412	73 97	1,690 2,146	421 854		
1983 J	anuarv	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412	507		
	ebruary	115	Ö	214	9	217	0	92	393	28		537		
	larch	63	ő	103	ő	138	0	121	440		1,068	338		
	pril	227	Ö	162	(⁸)	210	ő	186		201	1,066	183		
	lay	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	523	125	1,432	389		
	ine	300	0	188	40	466			455	69	1,771	420		
	uly	283	ő	182	64	464	38	467	335	138	1,973	528		
	ugust	378	Ö	448	52		112	525	434	187	2,251	606		
	eptember	423	ő	587	21	433 501	213	464	511	230	2,728	903		
	ctober	261	ő	638	16		86	324	432	221	2,595	1,084		
	ovember	184	0	545	56	368	12	307	337	169	2,108	938		
	ecember	144	0	569		302	21	215	452	135	1,910	807		
	Average	240	0	337	45 30	294 3 38	9 48	329 302	415 422	163 144	1,969 1,862	826 632		
1004 1	anunn		•											
1984 Ja		242	0	463	114	278	0	243	547	51	1,939	828		
	ebruary	348	0	324	33	267	0	244	481	174	1,871	723		
	arch	283	0	307	112	284	67	260	354	127	1,792	717		
	pril	280	0	320	95	221	0	288	581	158	1,944	734		
	ау	456	0	329	240	480	0	289	621	242	2,657	1,131		
	ine	284	0	411	46	415	0	243	574	139	2,112	806		
	ıly	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	535	242	2,237	946		
	ugust	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	487	216	2,021	993		
Se	eptember	343	0	159	113	333	17	160	689	147	1,961	672		
	ctober	333	0	287	114	436	Ö	208	578	115	2,070	754		
	ovember	295	0	183	124	409	24	163	536	173	1,907	665		
	AVERAGE	327	0	333	108	345	10	220	544	162	2,048	817		

Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.
 Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
 Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
 Footnotes continued on following page.

					In	ports from	n Non-OPE	C Source	s ⁴			
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
			J	L		Thousa	nd Barrels	per Day			V-1 17°.	
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982 J	lanuary	58	513	425	179	106	346	62	334	452	2,474	5,332
	ebruary	67	537	476	221	120	181	38	362	508	2,510	4,807
	/arch	43	437	503	189	118	294	62	307	480	2,433	4,484
	pril	82	360	476	184	166	247	36	266	690	2,507	4,387
	/ay	77	419	766	152	95	516	47	302	607	2,981	4,811
	une	32	481	797	148	129	557	58	322	708	3,231	5,327
	uly	64	536	783	158	118	433	38	376	698	3,204	5,890
	ugust	80	443	853	145	106	520	24	317	650	3,137	5,244
	September	92	493	897	195	89	631	51	278	746	3,472	5,414
	October	45	459	682	148	109	666	52	262	801	3,222	5,306
		51	553	860	212	90	623	81	334	706	3,508	5,744
	lovember	88	561	689	174	102	438	48	336	480		
L	December Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,916 2,968	4,606 5,113
1983 .	lanuary	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
	ebruary	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
	March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
	pril	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
	hay	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
		137	586	830		120	440	48	262			
	une	69	634	849	173 198	107	369			757	3,353	5,326
	uly							37	364	864	3,490	5,741
	lugust	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
	September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
	October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	357	580	3,151	5,258
	lovember	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
L	December Average	127 125	604 547	710 826	153 189	113 96	429 382	22 40	278 282	628 701	3,063 3,189	5,033 5,051
1094		152	624	705	277	54	382	53				
	January	142	620	747	288		338		390	772	3,408	5,347
	ebruary					77		58	418	1,083	3,772	5,643
	/arch	88	726	707	169	93	400	34	247	996	3,460	5,253
	April	88	691	859	207	91	282	37	257	863	3,375	5,319
	<i>l</i> ay	31	715	675	192	57	418	38	336	796	3,259	5,916
	une	50	499	732	234	104	318	53	268	934	3,192	5,304
	uly	14	574	738	99	120	362	27	292	924	3,150	5,387
	\ugust	57	551	621	205	98	388	34	236	826	3,015	5,036
	September	101	537	762	133	103	490	38	245	803	3,213	5,173
	October	152	685	827	112	122	486	37	321	955	3,697	5,767
N	lovember	88	637	822	174	115	544	44	283	921	3,628	5,534
	AVERAGE	87	624	744	189	94	401	41	299	897	3,377	5,425

Footnotes continued.

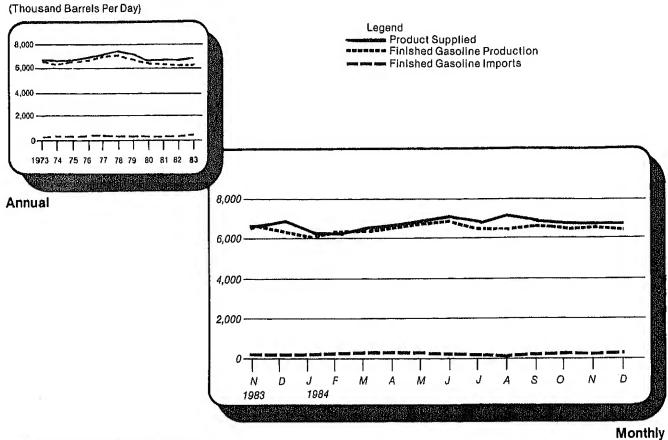
Includes petroleum imported into the United States Indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(a) Less than 500 barrels per day.

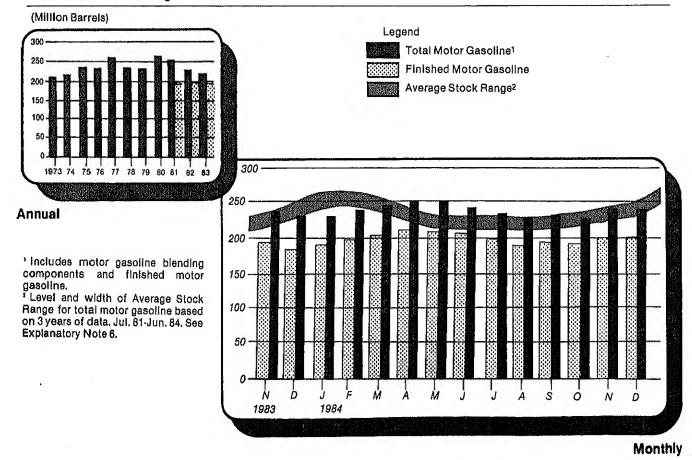
Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve Imports are included.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Source; See the last page of this section.

Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition



Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks



Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

			Supply			Disp	osition		Ending	Stocks1
		Total Produc-		Stock With-			oducts Suppli		Total Motor	Finished Motor
		tion	Imports ²	drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Total	Unleaded4	Unleaded	Gasoline ⁵	Gasoline
				Thousand Ba	rrels per Day			Percent of Total	Million	Barrels
1973	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	6 218	
1975	Average	6,520	184	6 -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	Average	7,169	190	54	ī	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	-	6,852	181	2	ò	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
	Average	6,506	140	-66	ĭ	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
1980 1981	Average Average ⁷	6,405	157	6 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
1901	Average	0,400	,,,	10	Ī	0,000	0,204	40,0	200	
1982	January	6,167	128	-316	18	5,961	3,067	51.5	261	213
	February	5,899	133	172	8	6,196	3,210	51.8	257	208
	March	5,994	183	334	44	6,466	3,358	51.9	247	198
	April	6,095	185	650	33	6,897	3,495	50.7	221	179
	May	6,319	182	177	23	6,655	3,415	51.3	214	173
	June	6,754	230	-134	14	6,835	3,565	52,2	219	177
	July	6,768	225	-178	24	6,790	3,577	52,7	226	183
	August	6,419	291	-81	16	6,614	3,526	53,3	227	185
	September	6,527	223	-198	22	6,531	3,404	52.1	234	191
	October	6,262	185	-42	15	6,391	3,351	52.4	234	192
			211	101	11	6,574	3,451	52.5	230	189
	November	6,273	178		7	6,549		53,2	6 235	6 194
	December Average	6,542 6,338	197	-165 25	20	6,539	3,485 3,409	52.1	4 200	* 194
				•						
1983	January	6,065	153	⁶ –167	0	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
	February	5,848	128	24	0	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
	March	5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
	April	6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
	May	6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
	June	6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
	July	6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
	August	6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55,3	226	185
	September	6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
	October	6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
	November	6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55,9	236	196
	December	6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
	Average	6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55,1		,,,,
1004	lanuan:	6 007	233	_4	1	6,268	3,606	57.5	225	100
1984	January	6,037		-1						186
	February	6,320	303	-384	2	6,237	3,585	57.5 57.5	237	197
	March	6,375	343	-197	9	6,512	3,747	57.5	243	203
	April	6,528	308	-153	0	6,682	3,854	57.7	248	207
	May	6,650	329	-106	.0	6,873	3,990	58.1	253	211
	June	6,620	272	217	17	7,092	4,210	59.4	245	204
	July	6,481	247	130	9	6,849	4,094	59.8	239	2.00
	August	6,436	243	437	1	7,114	4,263	59.9	225	187
	September	6,545	333	-263	2	6,614	3,982	60.2	235	194
	October	6,396	293	42	1	6,730	4,074	60.5	233	193
	November*	R 6,705	R 286	R-175	11	R 6,805	4,243	62.3	R 240	R198
	December**	6,536	297	-54	NA	6,778	NA	NA	239	201
	Average	6,468	290	-40	NA	6,715	NA	NA		

Stocks are totals as of end of period.
 Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.
 A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes gasohol.

Includes motor gasoline blending components.

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

See Explanatory Note 9.3.

^{**} Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

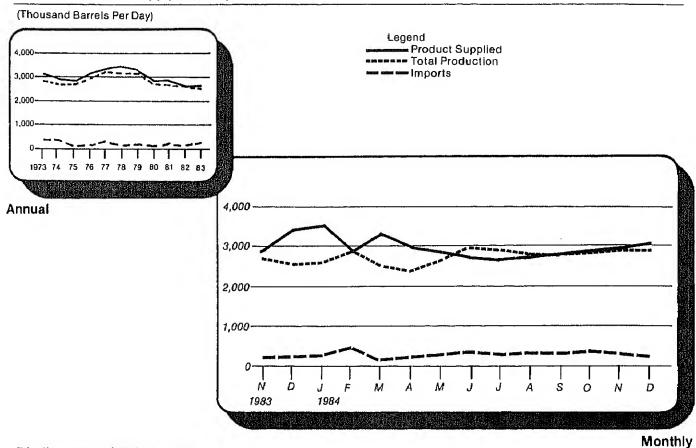
R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

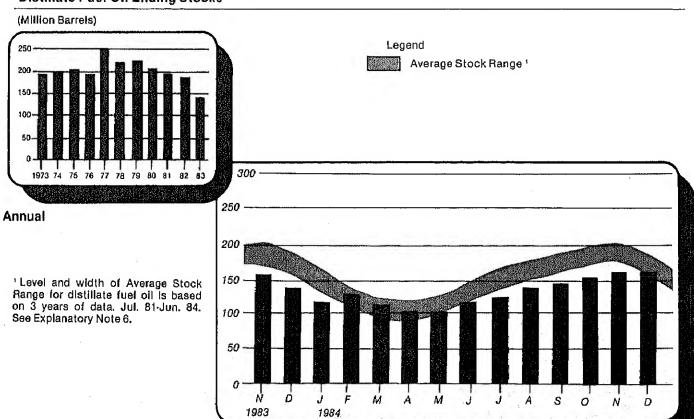
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition



Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks



12

			Sı	ірріу		Dispo	osition	Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawai ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
				Thousand Ba	rels per Day			Million Barrel
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	4 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	4 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	i	3	2,866	4 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	4 38	10	5	2,829	192
		0.000	0.7	076	10	90	0.404	164
982	January	2,606	97	876	10	90	3,484	164
	February	2,427	132	605	11		3,085	147
	March	2,288	48	682	10	84	2,945	126
	April	2,358	59	612	13	64	2,978	108
	May	2,618	74	-183	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,729	102	-335	10	55	2,452	124
	July	2,734	125	-789	11	24	2,058	148
	August	2,507	80	-339	10	40	2,218	159
	September	2,657	61	-85	12	139	2,507	161
	October	2,838	91	-289	8	66	2,581	170
	November	2,860	145	-514	8	24	2,475	186
	December	2,655	109	225	10	143	2,855	4 179
	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	1,0
1002	lanuana	2,321	68	4 580	NA	173	2,797	168
1900	January February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
			42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
	March	1,993		500	NA NA	47		103
	April	2,171	73				2,697	
	May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
	June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
	July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
	August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
	September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
	October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
	November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
	December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
	Average	2,456	174	124	NA	64	2,690	
984	January	2.585	270	676	NA	40	3,490	119
	February	2,864	458	-439	NA	41	2,842	132
	March	2,480	115	727	NA	66	3,256	110
	April	2,347	220	393	NA	32	2,929	98
			252	-10	NA	48		
	May	2,633		-490	NA NA	53	2,827	98
	June	2,879	266		Myl A I A		2,602	113
	July	2,736	198	-375	NA	40	2,518	125
	August	2,678	263	-291	NA	74	2,575	134
	September	2,724	285	-322	NA	22	2,665	143
	October	2,692	424	-295	ŅĀ	47	2,773	152
	November*	R 2,821	R 308	R-281	NA	24	R 2,824	161
	December**	2,829	239	-9	NA	NA	3,028	161
	Average	2,688	274	-56	NA	NA	2,862	

Stocks are totals as of end of period.
 A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
 Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.
 In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
 Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.
 See Explanatory Note 9.4.
 Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.
 Repulsed data NA = Not available (9) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

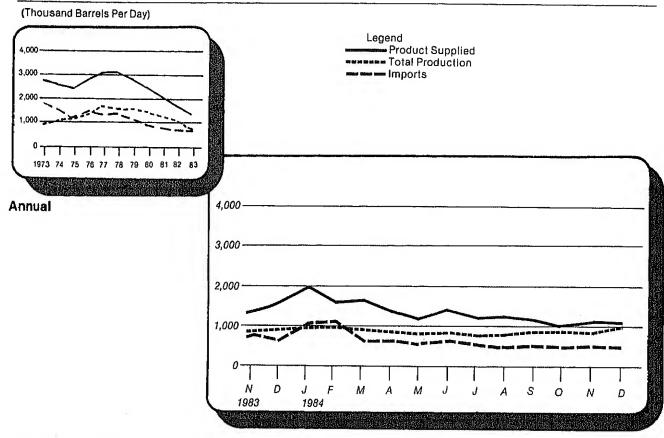
R = Revised data, NA = Not available, (*) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 150 United States and the District of Columbia,

Total may not equal source of this position.

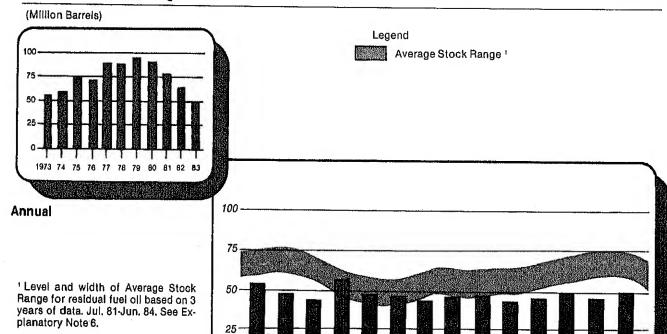
Source: See the last page of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition



Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

Monthly



Monthly

1984

1983

			St	ıpply		Disp	osition	Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Produc- tion	Imports	Stock Withdrawai ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
				Thousand Bar	rels per Day			Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	4 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	4 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33		
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	4 37	48	118	2,508 2,088	⁴ 92 78
1082	January	1 005	001	201	50	005		
1002	February	1,235	831 956	301	53	235	2,185	69
		1,186		363	53	213	2,344	58
	March	1,123	912	12	53	197	1,903	58
	April	1,166	788	150	52	234	1,923	54
	May	1,128	742	-172	52	191	1,560	59
	June	1,074	652	-57	50	217	1,501	61
	July	1,028	657	56	49	239	1,550	59
	August	965	551	203	47	235	1,531	53
	September	1,008	872	-306	44	148	1,470	62
	October	955	783	-57	43	234	1,490	64
	November	989	837	-94	43	182	1,591	
	December	989	747	6	43	186		66
	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,598 1,716	4 66
1983	January	972	691	4 258	NA	294	1.000	
	February	857	647	257	NA NA		1,626	61
	March	835	686	227		191	1,570	53
	April	941	753		NA	169	1,579	46
	May	936	738	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
				-141	NA	190	1,342	51
	June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
	July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
	August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
	September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
	October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
	November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
	December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
	Average	852	699	55	NA	185	1,421	40
984	January	953	1,061	119	NA	151	1 004	4 20
	February	1,003	1,107	-420	NA	87	1,981	45
	March	887	633	321	NA	204	1,602	58
	April	840	637	9	NA NA		1,637	48
	May	829	554	35		130	1,357	47
	June	841	676		NA	200	1,218	46
	July	792		-17	NA	176	1,324	47
'	August		596	-77	NA	99	1,213	49
	August	808	572	146	NA	260	1,266	45
	September	861	596	-7 7	NA	214	1,165	47
	October	912	461	-123	NA	174	1,075	51
	November*	R 936	R 588	R 119	NA	286	R 1,357	R 47
[December**	1,029	556	-115	NA	NA	1,270	53
	Average	891	668	-5	NA	NA	1,372	W

Stocks are totals as of end of period.

Stocks are totals as of end of period.
 A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
 Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.
 In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
 Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

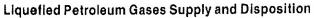
^{**} Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

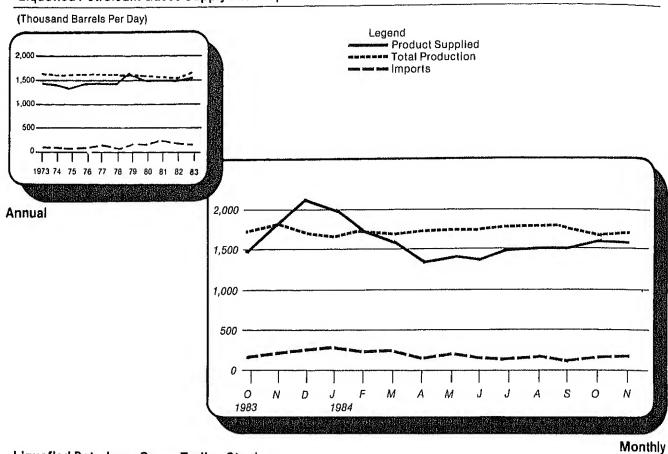
R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

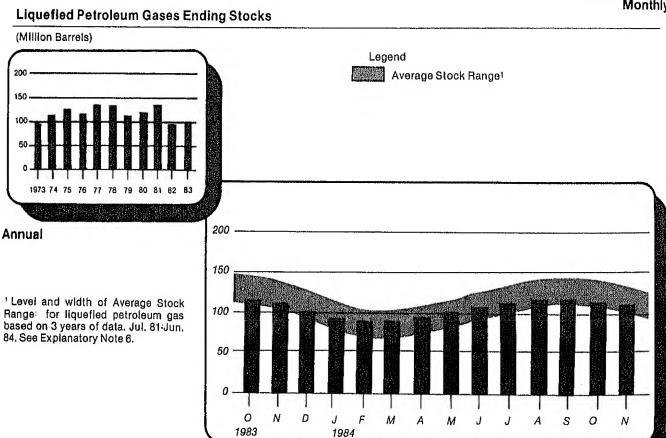
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.







Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹Supply and Disposition

		Supply	!		Disposition		Ending Stocks ²
	Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
			Thousand Ba	rrels per Day			Million Barrels
1973 Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974 Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	4 113
1975 Average	1,527	112	4 -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976 Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977 Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978 Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979 Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
980 Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	4 120
1981 Average	1,571	244	4 -18	289	42	1,466	135
1901 Average	1,57 7	244	- 10	209	42	1,400	133
982 January	1,565	314	443	391	67	1,863	121
February	1,466	291	243	327	51	1,621	114
March	1,544	223	211	289	74	1,615	108
April	1,506	188	98	257	77	1,458	105
May	1,565	186	-71	234	43	1,403	107
June	1,515	192	-86	262	106	1,254	109
July	1,476	227	-13	253	37	1,399	110
August	1,511	125	-45	254	61	1,276	111
September	1,538	247	37	274	85	1,463	110
October	1,517	194	97	306	81	1,421	107
November	1,542	267	175	363	37	1,583	102
December	1,580	258	256	395	56	1,642	4 94
Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	34
983 January	1,611	240	4 520	313	118	1,939	86
February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	
April	1,607	124	-156	198	116		82
May	1,613	167	-225	207		1,260	87
•					84	1,263	94
June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	4 101
Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	
984 January	1,610	269	4 470	333	23	1,993	93
February	1,690	237	146	323	41	1,708	89
March	1,685	241	12	289	68	1,581	89
April	1,711	155	-170	253	54	1,389	94
May	1,709	211	-221	244	42	1,412	
June	1,714	158	-189	237	53		101
July	1,750	132	-138	232		1,394	106
			-100		43	1,469	111
August	1,744	154	-132	241	34	1,491	115
September	1,704	128	-24	283	26	1,499	115
October	1,683	207	137	322	56	1,648	111
November*	1,719	212	90	376	52	1,593	108
Average	1,702	191	-2	285	45	1,562	

Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.
 Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.
 Stocks are totals as of end of period.
 A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
 In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
 See Explanatory Note 9.5.
 Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia. Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Source: See the last page of this section.

			Supply			Disposition		Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawai ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
				Thousand Bar	rels per Day			Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	4 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	4 -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
980		3,956	210	-23	311	198		4 247
	Average			4 46	723		3,634	
1981	Average	3,739	226	7 46	723	199	3,088	282
982	January	3,171	269	-7	624	180	2,631	282
	February	3,403	305	-153	663	138	2,755	287
	March	3,466	243	-191	725	161	2,631	293
	April	3,408	309	73	796	204	2,790	290
	May	3,317	318	184	824	210	2,785	285
	June	3,547	315	123	812	216	2,954	281
	July	3,660	408	-1	856	187	3,023	281
	August	3,583	346	217	743	202		
	September	3,533	375	105	749		3,201	274
	•		383			213	3,051	271
	October	3,529		244	915	266	2,976	264
	November	3,498	423	-28	837	269	2,786	264
	December	3,324	313	366	885	275	2,842	4 253
	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	
	January	3,194	322	4 -419	588	271	2,239	271
	February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
	March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
	April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
	May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
	June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
,	July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
	August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
;	September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
(October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
1	November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
- 1	December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	4 256
	Average	3,460	411	6	712	242	2,923	· 200
984 .	January	3,391	486	4 -177	561	207	0.004	ara
	February	3,582	586	-256	751	225	2,931	253
	March	3,510	466	-218	530		2,935	261
	April	3,584	582	-216 -207		258	2,969	268
	May	3,683	642	-207 -118	627 775	268	3,063	274
	June	3,863			775	257	3,175	277
			521 567	404	1,229	343	3,213	26 5
	July	3,866	567	278	1,034	238	3,438	257
	August	3,855	561	24	648	172	3,621	256
	September	3,768	539	-51	712	238	3,306	258
	October	3,580	632	30	724	180	3,336	257
t	November*	3,530	592	64	948	281	2,960	255
	Average	3,656	562	-20	775	242	3,179	200

Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

Stocks are totals as of end of period.
 A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
 In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.
 See Explanatory Note 9.6.
 Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources

- 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual.
- 2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual, and unleaded gasoline data from Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report.
- 3. January 1981 through December 1983: EIA, Petroleum Supply Annual.
- 4. January 1984 through November 1984: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the Petroleum Supply Monthly. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
- 5. December 1984: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
- January 1984 through December 1984: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).







Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, November 1984

	Current	Month	Year-t	o-date
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 51,219	1,707	E 583,689	1,742
(2) Lower 48 States	E 214,158	7,139	E 2,348,711	7,011
(3) Total U.S.	E 265,377	8,846	E 2,932,400	8,753
Net Imports		,	.,,	0,100
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	99,973	3,332	1,083,442	3,234
(5) SPR Imports	6,573	219	64,939	194
(6) Exports	6,061	202	60,496	181
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	100,486	3,350	1,087,885	3,247
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawat (+) or Addition (-)	-4,812	160	-63,957	-191
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-166	-6	94	0
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,841	-61	-21,503	-64
(11) Unaccounted for 1	4,057	135	112,544	336
(12) Total Other Sources	-2,762	-92	27,178	81
(13) Črude Input to Refineries	363,101	12,103	4,047,463	12,082
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)	=0 -			
(14) Field Production	50,386	1,680	546,506	1,631
(15) Net Imports 2	2,108	70	14,947	45
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	586	20	870	3
(17) Total NGPL Supply	53,080	1,769	562,323	1,679
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	3,437	115	-2,783	-8
(19) Imports	10,191	340	105,854	316
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	983	33	15,438	46
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1	17,112	570	185,087	552
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,866	62	21,283	64
(23) Total Other Liquids	33,589	1,120	324,879	970
(23) = (18) through (22) (24) Total Production of Products 3	440.770			
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)	449,770	14,992	4,934,665	14,730
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
(25) Imports (Gross)	47,084	1,589	F 17 100	
(26) Exports	19,488	650	547,439	1,634
(27) Imports (Net)	27,596	920	172,221	514
(21,330	920	375,219	1,120
(28) Total New Supply of Products	477,366	15,912	5,309,883	15,850
(28) = (24) + (27)		•		10,000
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	-9,292	-310	-36,840	-110
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	468,074	15,602	5,273,044	15,740
(30) = (28) + (29)				10,140
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	204,136	6 005	0.047.074	
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	•	6,805	2,247,354	6,709
33) Residual Fuel Oil	84,733 40,707	2,824	953,659	2,847
34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases		1,357	462,604	1,381
35) Other 4	47,797 88,835	1,593	523,174	1,562
36) Crude Oil	1,866	2,961	1,064,970	3,179
37) Total Product Supplied	468,074	62	21,283	64
(37) = (31) through (36)	400,074	15,602	5,273,044	15,740
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	343,082		0.40.000	
39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	443,046		343,082	
40) Unfinished Oils			443,046	
41) Gasoline Blending Components 5	105,627 42,176		105,627	ter ree
42) Pentanes Plus			42,176	
43) Finished Relined Products 3	7,895		7,895	
44) Total Stocks	613,890 1,555,7 1 6		613,890	
44) Total Stocks			1,555,716	

<sup>A balancing item.
Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.
For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.
Includes pentanes plus, other Illquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oll, residual fuel oil and liquelied petroleum gases.
Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.</sup>

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

			Supply							
	i	;		Stock	1000			HSposition		
Commodity	Produc-	Refinery Produc-	Fanords	_	counted	Crude	Refinery		Ċ	:
	tion	tion		Addi- tion (-)	For Crude Oil1	Losses	Inputs	Exports	Supplied	Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	. E 265,377	0	106,546	4,978	4,057	-25	363.101	6.061	1 866	100
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	50,293	10,115	8,540	3,299	c	c			ogot:	971'00'
Pentanes Plus		0	2,185	286	9 6	o c	18,340	1,551	52,250	116,240
Liquetied Petroleum Gases		10,115	6,355	2,713	• 0	c	11 273	, ;	4,453	7,895
Drypopo		507	785	-2,084	0	0	50.5	150	44,797	108,345
Normal Distance		8,736	2,749	1,449	0	0	114	7 7	200,40	22,779
leohulas bulane		772	1,701	2,789	٥	0	7.501	556	44.40	60,711
		001	1,120	559	0	0	3,608	312	1.040	15,896 8,959 8,959
Other Liquids	983	0	10,191	3 437	•	•				
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	983	0	0	42	> c	3 (21,346	0	-6,735	147,803
Unfinished Oils		C	7 412	5 5 4 4	o c	> 1	1,025	0	0	314
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2779	2,00	-	0 +	17,958	0	-5,005	105.627
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	¢		ì	2,4,1	> 0	0	2,300	0	-1.734	41588
	•	•	•	ò	0	0	83	0	4	274
Finished Petroleum Products	60	409.790	40 729	1000	•					i
Finished Motor Gasoline	; -	201 142	8 560	5,005	3 (0	0	17,914	420.693	505.545
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	•	77.474	200	0,040	.	0	0	329	204,136	198 415
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	- c	100000	20,1	4,53.50 6,53.50 6,53.50	0	0	0	329	76 840	200
Finished Aviation Gasolina	o c	000,000	4, 50,000	016-	٥	0	0	-	127 296	100
Naphtha-Type Jet Fluel	-	000	0 6	-137	0	0	0	0	713	20,01
Kerosene-Type Jet Fliel	o c	100,0	D (2)	97 ;	0	0	٥		6.070	7,0
Kerosene	> 0	790,77	800	-313	0	0	0	329	27.583	0,019
Distillate Fuel Oil	- ¢	0,000	7,037	445	0	0	0	IC.	25,73	20,410
Besidual Fire Dil	ç c	04,000	3,245	-6,422	0	0	0	715	84 799	10,791
Nanhtha / 400 Dea for Petro Eggd 1150	0 0	6/0/07	059'/-	3,574	0	0	0	8 576	40.707	00,00
Other Oils > 400 Deg for Petro Feed 1/se	o c	2,430 0.004	1,188	82	0	0	0	127	9.634	1,710
Special Naphthae	5 6	2,402	0 !!	-158	0	0	0	712	7 503	20,0
Lubricants	> 0	24. 20.00	1,239	-156	0	0	0	. 4	9,537	1,700
Wayor	> (4,730	364	-395	0	0	c	25.2	200,	70,0
Detroloum Cobo	÷	448	56	-18	0	0		3 8	7.5.4	12,540
Assistant October	0	13,154	0	140	0	c	o c	27 0	434	636
Asplial and road Oil	0	10,910	314	-1,016	0			940,0	0,548	5,001
July Gas	0	16,639	0	0	0		o c	Q °	10,182	14,074
Miscellaneous Products	52	1,761	81	-382	0) C	o C	o ų	16,639	0
					•	•	>	S	1,488	2,308
	316,746	419,905	166,006	-10,247	4,057	-25	402.793	25,626	469 n74	
									100,001	41,555,716

Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
 (s) = Less than 500 barrels.
 E = Estimated.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

			Supply				1	Disposition		
Commodity	Field Produc- tion	Refinery Produc- tion	Imports	Stock With- drawal (+) or Addi- tion (-)	Unac- counted For Crude Oil1	Crude	Refinery	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,932,400	0	1,148,381	-63,863	112,544	220	4,047,463	60,496	21,283	786,128
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	544,880	123,306	79,811	282	0	0	165,312	15,799	567,168	116.240
Pentanes Plus	. 98,123	0	15,750	870	0	0	69,946	803	43,994	7.895
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	446,757	123,306	64,061	-588	0	0	95,366	14,997	523,174	108,345
Ethane	170,049	7,276	22,758	-1,400	0	0	999	1,606	196,416	22.779
Propare	. 175,696	93,914	21,945	-5,431	0	0	1,256	9,258	275,610	60.711
Normal Butane	68,081	22,126	11,690	4,493	0	0	53,541	3,330	49,520	15,896
sobutane	32,931	-10	7,668	1,750	0	0	39,909	803	1,628	8,959
Other Liquids	15,438	0	105,854	-2,783	0	0	189,727	0	-71.218	147.803
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	15,438	0	0	-59	Q	0	15.409	0	C	314
Unfinished Oils		0	78,403	1,871	0	0	137,579	0	-57.305	105.627
Motor Gasoline Blending Components		0	27,445	4,668	0	0	36,706	0	-13.929	41.588
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components		0	φ	43	0	0	93	0	16	274
Finished Petroleum Products	1,626	4,464,283	483,378	-36,252	0	0	0	157,224	4,755,811	505,545
Finished Motor Gasoline		2,164,335	97,063	-12,920	0	0	0	1.624	2 247 354	198 415
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	332	990'698	44,273	5,671	0	0	0	1,624	917.718	88.413
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline		1,295,269	52,790	-18,591	0	0	0	0	1,329,636	110,002
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	8,476	602	-321	0	0	0	0	8,757	2,612
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	φ ,	71,005	4,561	-306	0	0	0	433	74,827	6,519
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	o	307,605	15,263	-6,047	0	0	0	1,641	315,179	38,415
Kerosene		37,144	3,951	-2,931	0	0	0	38	38,136	10,791
ö		895,642	92,855	-20,378	0	0	0	14,913	953,659	160,780
Residual Fuel Oil		293,986	227,168	1,892	0	0	0	60,443	462,604	47,216
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use		39,927	11,469	8	0	0	0	2,019	49,436	1,653
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use		80,701	0	9	0	0	0	5,222	75,498	1,738
Special Naphthas		18,412	18,909	306	0	0	0	729	36,847	2,847
Lubricants		54,098	3,557	465	0	0	0	4,910	52,280	12,540
Waxes		4,957	464	141	0	0	0	392	5,170	636
Petroleum Coke		147,148	0	480	0	0	0	64,327	83,301	5,001
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	133,127	4,089	4,718	0	0	0	183	141,751	14,074
Still Gas		188,451	0	0	0	0	0	0	188,451	0
Miscellaneous Products	713	19,269	3,427	-499	0	0	0	348	22,561	2,308
Tota	3,494,344	4,587,589	1,817,424	-102,616	112,544	220	4,402,502	233,520	5,273,044	1,555,716

Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
 (s) = Less than 500 barrels.
 E = Estimated.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels per Day)

			Supply				Disposition	ition	
Commodity	Field Produc- tion	Refinery Produc- tion	Imports	Stock With- drawal (+) or Addi- tion (-)	Unac- counted For Crude	Crude	Refinery	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,845	0	3,552	-166	135	٦	12,103	202	62
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,676	337	285	110	o	c	612	ť	1 7.43
Pentanes Plus	294	0	73	2	· c	o c	336	3 °	1,142
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,382	337	212	8 8	o c	o c	376	າເ	4- 4-
Ethane	518	17	56	ရ	0	0 0	3	ט ע	1,333
Propane	557	291	92	48	0	0	1 4	37	948
Normal Butane	208	56	57	93	0	0	250	; ⁶⁰	126
sobutane	96	ო	37	19	0	0	120	ო	35
Other Liquids	33	0	340	115	c	•	719	c	100
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	83	0	0			•	2 6	•	-775
Unfinished Oils	0	0	247	185	· c	> <	ŧ 6	-	> ţ
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	93	-74	oc	o c	5 F	o c	/01-
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	, CV	0	0	N	0	oc (s)
Finished Defroleim Products	"	13 660	1 358	400	c	c	ď		
Chishod Motor Cooping		6,705	900	7 7	> 0	۰ د	> 1) AC	14,023
Claimbod I coded Motor Depositor	6 8	0,100	207	ר בי קי	-	0 (0	F	6,805
Finished Leaded Motor Casoline		4 122	4 4		-	> 6	၁၀	- '	2,561
Finished Aviation Gasoline	· c	; ;	5) ⁴	o c	> C	> 0	9	4,243
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	222	13.0	7 %	o c	,	o c) (2)	4 6
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	919	8	-10	0	0) C		202
Kerosene	0	129	35	15	0	0	0	: (S)	178
Distillate Fuel Oil	-	2,820	308	-281	0	0	0	24	2.824
Residual Fuel Oil	0	936	588	119	0	0	0	286	1.357
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	81	40	S	0	0	0	4	121
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	182	0	ጥ	0	0	0	24	153
Special Naphthas	0	22	41	ሌ	0	0	0	8	84
Lubricants	0	159	12	-13	0	0	0	12	146
Waxes	0	1 5	-	٦	0	0	0	-	4
Petroleum Coke	0	438	0	co.	0	0	0	222	222
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	364	9	-34	0	0	0	-	339
Still Gas	0	555	0	0	0	0	0	0	555
Miscellaneous Products	8	20	m	-13	0	0	0	-	50
Total	10,558	13,997	5,534	-342	135	7	13,426	854	15.602

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - November 1984 (Thousand Barrels per Day)

			Cumbin						
Commodity	Field Produc- tion	Refinery Produc- tion	Imports	Stock With- drawal (+) or Addi- tion (-)	Unac- counted For Crude	Crude	Refinery	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,753	0	3,428	-191	336	-	12,082	181	64
	1,627	368 0 988	238 47	- m q	• • •	000	493 209	4 2 4	1,693
Liquened Petroleum Cases	524 203 203	3288	88 88 88 88 88 88 88	4465	000	0000	2 2 4 60 4	_{한 유} 원 단	1,362 586 823 148
Isobutane	86	(s)	83	ιń	0	0	119	2	Ω
Other Liquids	94	00	316	۾	00	0 0	566	0	-213
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	o 0	00	234	9 (e)	0	0	41 411	00	0 -171
Components	00	00	(s)	-14 (s)	00	00	(s)	00	(3)
			:	;			;		:
Finished Petroleum Products	ß	13,326	1,443	-108	0	0	0	469	14,196
Finished Motor Gasoline	- T	6,461	290	-39 +4	00	00	00	K) H	6,709
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline		3,866	158	- 52-	0	0	0	n 0	3,969
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	52	rv ;	7	0	0	0	0	56
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0 =	212	14 46	- C	00	0 0	o c	- ισ	223
: :	(s)	111	12	. ମ -	0	0	0	(s)	114
	T	2,674	277	-	0	0	0	45	2,847
Residual Fuel Oil	00	8/8 119	9/9	o (§)	00	00	o c		1,381
Other Oils > 400 Dea, for Petro, Feed, Use	0	241	0	(S)	0	0	0	16	225
	(s)	55	56	-	0	0	0	Ŋ	110
Lubricants	0	161	Ξ,	۳ 3	0 0	0 0	0 (15	156
Waxessaxey	-	<u>د</u> و	- 0	<u>(</u>	> C	0	-	- 6	2.5
Petroleum Coke	-	397		- 4	-	0	0 0	36	623 623
Still Gas	0	563	0	0	0	0	0	0	563
Miscellaneous Products	CV	28	9	٣	0	0	0	-	29
Total	10,431	13,694	5,425	-306	336	-	13,142	697	15,740

Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
 = Less than 500 barrels.
 = Estimated.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: 'See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

			Ü	Comple							
								Dispo	Disposition		
Commodity	Field Produc- tíon	Refinery Produc- tion	Imports	With- drawal (+) or Addi- tion (-)	Unac- counted For Crude Oil1	Net Receipts	Crude	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	€ 1,659	0	30,411	1,540	-2,199	4,028	0	35,439	0	c	14 202
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	944	1 084	000	000	ć				•	•	7076
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	807	1,084	1,028	228	90	2,968 2,968	o c	192	74 (6,074	4,103
Pentanes Plus		0	61	0	0	0	00	<u> </u>	0	5,914 160	4,062
Other Liquids	-34	0	3,521	184	c	32A	c	204.0	,		
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol		0	0	35	0 0		5 C	75/5	0 (258	18,096
Unfinished Oils		0	1,489	1,204	0	175	> C	4 024	0 0	0 0	98
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,032	-1,055	0	149	o c	330	0	202,1-	13,129
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	o c	404,	4,881
Charles of the second of the s	•						•	•	>	5	5
Enished Motor Coopling		39,981	33,842	-1,593	0	72,724	0	0	943	144.011	182 401
Chicked Motor Mater Contract		17,468	7,328	847	0	42,121	0	0	22	67.749	יים אַ מַצְּי
Filistica Leaded Motor Gasonne		5,185	3,494	-79	0	13,181	0	c	3 2	24.75	00,000
Firshed Unleaded Motor Gasoline		12,283	3,834	926	0	28,940	0	0	10	45.083	24,340
Nosbeto Timo lot Circl		က	0	-13	0	204	0	0	0	194	24,643
Konsons Two lot End		633	373	20	o	288	0	0	· -	1344	474 404
Konsensor	0 (1,197	475	-1,095	0	666,6	0	0	. 0	926.6	0 80
Dietitate Enal Oil		275	582	-166	0	200	0	0	· rv	1.186	5.22 8.72 8.72
Besidial Tiel Oil	o c	9,4/U	8,813	-3,121	0	18,147	0	0	2	33,307	74.901
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	.	153	200,51	4,383 333	90	743	0	0	(s)	23,108	24,235
Special Naphthas		5 5		5 5	-	919	0 1	0	27	123	300
Lubricants		570	- 6	2 6	.	505	o	0	က	346	683
Waxes		9	963	3 "	0	524	0	0	87	1,322	3,022
Petroleum Cake	•	7 7 7	0 0	ï	⊃ (4	0	0	ო	101	64
Asshalt and Boar Oil	•	7 - 0	ָ י	8 ;	.	0	0	0	757	451	835
Still Case		7,93b	n C	-547	0	252	0	0	8	2.798	3.024
Minostronio Confusio		1,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.662	7
Miscellarieous Products		216	44	-89	0	223	0	0	5.	352	303
Total	2,569	41,065	68,863	359	-2,199	80.044	C	39.368	000	1000	
							,		200	240,00	700,012

Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
 (s) = Less than 500 barrels.
 E = Estimated.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

			AlddinS	Ajd o				Dispo	Disposition		
Commodity	Field Produc- tion	Refinery Produc- tion	Imports	Stock With- drawal (+) or Addi- tion (-)	Unac- counted For Crude	Net Receipts	Crude	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 32,001	0	14,378	-1,025	35,181	-112	9	79,972	441	0	76,898
Natural Gas Liquids and LBGs	11,726	2,454	3,604	1,655	0	3,690	0	6,035	512	16,582	31,300
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Pentanes Plus	10,148 1,578	2,454	3,604	1,790 -135	00	2,815 875	00	4,181 1,854	435	16,195 387	28,663
	103	c	220	316	0	707	0	2.425	0	-1.079	26.311
Other Lighten and Alcohol	103	• •	0	15	0	0	0	118	0	0	125
Underlighed Oils	0	0	220	391	0	682	٥	1,397	0	-104	18,610
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-118	0	25	0	882	0	-975	7,471
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	58	Φ	0	0	28	0	0	105
Finished Petroleum Products	13	89,587	492	-2,429	0	26,601	0	0	373	113,891	124,410
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	50,693	<u>6</u>	-1,918	0	16,736	0	0	0	65,601	60,073
line	0	21,788	36	-2,225	0	9,187	0	0	0	28,786	29,802
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	28,905	54	307	0	7,549	0	0	0	36,815	30,271
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	91	0	51	0	28	0	0	0	170	574
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,072	0	-110	0	180	0	0	0	1,142	1,471
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,508	0	267	0	3,219	0	0	0	7,294	9,378
Kerosene	0	976	0	27	0	102	0	0		1,105	2,799
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	20,174	92	-1,080	0	5,747	0 (0 0	(s)	24,933	37,512
Residual Fuel Oil	20	2,262	òç	70	0 0	701	> C	0 0	, , ,	550,7	2,032 286,0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	9 6	886	5 5	7	o c	12.5	o C) C	5 5	548	426
Special Naphrhas	o c	908	=======================================	-119	c	273		0	91	956	2,152
Moses	0 0	52	-	_	0	i	0	0	N	41	72
Dottoloum Coko	0	2.915	0	12	0	0	0	0	307	2,620	782
Acabalt and Boad Oil	0	3,048	9	-20	0	53	0	0	-	3,086	4,929
Still Gas	o	3,166	0	0	0	0	۵	0	Q	3,166	0
Miscellaneous Products	<u>ნ</u>	140	54	17	0	99	0	0	8	291	284
Total	43,843	92,041	18,694	-1,483	35,181	30,886	10	88,432	1,326	129,394	258,919

Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
 = Less than 500 barrels.
 E Estimated.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

			Sn	Supply							
				Stock				Dispo	Disposition		
Commodity	Field Produc- tion	Refinery Produc- tion	Imports	With- drawal (+) or Addi-	Unac- counted For Crude Oil1	Net Receipts	Crude	Refinery	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 129,642	0	53,331	-2,406	-26,954	14 383		100			
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33 507	2004	000				3	101,374	0	19	602,222
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,646	5,304	708	. eo	o c	-5,157	0	10,385	963	25,300	77,552
remaines rius	5,861	0	1,685	969	0	45.5	00	5,638 4,747	88 8	22,550	72,546
Other Liquids	551	0	5.937	3.417	c	4	•			}	200
Uner Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	551	0	0	9	o c	1,130	0 (13,515	Φ	4,743	65,904
Motor Resoline Blooding Comments	0	0	5,701	3,241	0	-959	5 C	543	0	0	86
Aviation Gasolino Blooding Components	0	0	236	4	٥	-174	o c	20,203	5 (-2,220	47,125
The state of the s	Ď	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	-	-2,523	18,532
Finished Petroleum Products	ļ							?	>	>	149
Finished Motor Gasoline	<u> </u>	194,112	4,644	-4,908	0	-102,766	0	c	124.0	0000	
Finished Leaded Motor Casoline	··· •	94,365	374	-1,855	0	-61,056	0	• •	970	256,392	130,965
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	- (34,710	97	-772	0	-23,278	0	0	07.0	200,12	52,810
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	00,00	277	-1,083	0	-37,778	0	· c	9 0	20,400	151,15
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	.	200	0 (-132	0	-245	0	0	o c	170,12	909,TE
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	o c	3,020	0 0	φ;	Ο.	-608	0	0	0	2 3 3 4	9 977
Kerosene) C	2,032	ט ע	80,7	0	-13,191	0	0	221	1 99 1	12,011
Distillate Fuel Oil	40	39,884	, 6	200	0 (-602	0	٥	(s)	2.826	2480
Residual Fuel Oil	0	10.863	1 605	2,1	5 6	-24,373	0	0	160	12,268	33.048
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	6,968	1,173	46	o c	920	0	0	3,967	7,474	10,356
Special Naphthas	0	1,018	961	27	o c	71	> 0	0 (729	7,475	2,566
LEDNOSTIES	0	3,082	21	98		808	o c	5 6	34	1,523	1,399
Waxes	0	237	'n	7	· c	3	o c	-	185	1,804	6,188
Peroleum Coke	0	5,313	0	-103	c	? 1	-	٠ د	4	193	451
Asphait and Road Oil	0	2,797	39	-355	o c	-305	> c	0 (2,579	2,631	1,685
Still Gas	0	7,723	0	0	. 0	}	-	> 0	(s)	2,176	3,166
Miscellaneous Products	98	1,179	11	83	0	-291	o c	> c	0	7,723	0
Total	007					i	•	0	0	844	1,208
	111,501	133,416	66,305	-3,296	-26,954	-94,673	ო	191,874	9.130	103.568	876 643
1 Unaccounted for conde oil is a halancing item											200

Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
 (s) = Less than 500 barrels.
 E = Estimated.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures. See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

			Su	Supply				Disp	Disposition		
Commodity	Field Produc- tion	Refinery Produc- tion	Imports	Stock With- drawal (+) or Addi- tion (-)	Unac- counted For Crude	Net Receipts	Grude	Refinery	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	. E 17,160	0	1,188	-202	-4,936	0	0	13,203	0	7	13,890
Netural Cast Liquids and I BGs	3.060	33	795	233	0	-1.501	C	603	(S)	2.017	1 132
Liquein de Cycleum Gases Piquein Plus	2,240	င္တင္	629 165	117	00	-1,273	00	433 170	(E)	1,313	953 169
	•	c	c	40	•	c	c	7	ć	ć	
Other Lightonerhore and Alcohol	•	-	o		9 0	oc	o c) (9 0	r c	040,4 C
United by Oils		0 0	0	9	0	0	0	7	0 0	οg	777.6
Motor Gasoline Blending Components		0	0	-214	0	0	0	-120	٥٥	ģ	1.768
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	m	13,793	186	-791	0	95	0	0	8	13.284	12.007
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,253	47	445	0	-150	0	0	0	6,705	5.182
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,081	47	-200	0	-293	0	0	0	3,635	3,053
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,172	-	-245	0	143	0	0	0	3,071	2,129
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	45	0	-21	0	13	0	0	0	37	76
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	396	0	17	0	-172	0	0	0	241	300
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	899	0	g	0	408	0	0	0	1,139	704
Kerosene	0	32	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	92	33
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,628	117	-225	0	4	0	0	0	3,516	3,464
Residual Fuel Oil		539	2	31	0	0	0	0	0	351	619
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed		8	0	ç	0	0	0	0	-	7	۵
Special Naphthas		8	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	ო	10
Lubricants	0	8	0	7	0	0	0	0	-	23	65
Waxes	0	16	0	٦	0	0	0	0	0	15	13
Petroleum Coke	0	274	0	ዋ	0	0	0	0	0	265	190
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	645	0	-85	0	O	0	0	(S)	260	1,236
Still Gas	0	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	0
Miscellaneous Products	m 1	56	(s)	-103	0	0	0	0	0	4	107
Tota	20,223	13,826	2,169	-955	4,936	-1,406	0	13,676	N	15,243	31,564

 ¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
 (s) = Less than 500 barrels.
 E = Estimated.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

			J. J.	Supply				;			
Commodity	Field Produc- tion	Refinery Produc- tion	Imports	Stock With- drawal (+) or Addi- tion (-)	Unac- counted For Crude	Net Receipts	Crude	Pefinery Inputs	Usposition iry Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 84,915	0	7,238	-2,885	2,966	-18,299	88	66,513	5.620	1840	78 946
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,056	1,240	623	582	0	0	0	1,131	129	7766	2,453
Pentanes Plus	436	0.40	385 274	575 7	00	00	00	867 264	230	1,824	2,12,
Other Liquids	363	0	512	-285	c	\$02	•	1		}	ř
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	363	0	0	0	0	20	ə c	1,799	0	-1,107	32,947
Motor Gasoline Blanding Component	0	0 (۱۵	989	0	102	0	2.294	00	-1 504	23 00 5
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	-	0 0	511	-970	0	0	0	-853	0	394	926
		>	5	7	0	0	0	မှ	0	4	202
Finished Petroleum Products	0	72,317	1,566	-2,284	0	3.346	c	c	0.430	4	
rinshed Motor Gasoline	0	31,363	729	-1,875	0	2,349	0	o C	38	00,010	25,762
Cipies of Helpertal Make Casoline	0	11,710	358	-1,060	0	1,203	0	· c	9 8	92,329	23,765
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	19,653	371	-815	0	1,146	0	0	9 -	20,255	10,067
Nanhiba-Tuna lat Evol	0	160	0 (2-5	0	0	0	0	0	138	260,11
Kersena-Type Jet Flief	5	1,530	ω (59	0	312	0	Ó	0	1.913	1 474
Kerosene	o ¢	שלים היים	2	-556	0 (165	0	0	108	7,183	6.126
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	11.429	222	3 62	5 C	0 6	0 (0	(8)	192	201
Residual Fuel Oil	0	10,557	556	1039	0 0	ş c	-	0 (552	10,709	11,855
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	352	0	150	0	0 0	o c	0	4,609	7,242	8,314
Special Naphthas	0	142	13	69	0	2, 6	o c	9 6	4	123	251
Lubncants	0	272	43	က	0	5	o c	0 0	- 4	2 5	329
Waxes	o	75	4	∞	0	į	0 0	•	ţ.	80.5	1,113
Petroleum Coke	0	3,509	0	175	0	· c	o c	0 0	2000	¢ 6	98
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,464	109	6	0	· c	o c	•	5,00,5	8 5	1,509
Still Gas	0	3,640	0	0	0	0	c	o c	N C	1,002	1,719
Miscellaneous Products	0	170	-	-124	0	0	0	0	N (V	3,040	406
Total	86,334	73,557	9,975	4,872	2,966	-14,851	85	69,443	14.178	69.526	169 789
										, , , , , ,	20,000

Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
 (s) = Less than 500 barrels.
 E = Estimated.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month, 1 September 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

				2.100	44
	Production		State Spiriting Co.		Daily
PAD District and State	Total	Daily	PAD District and State	Total	Average
PAD District					
Florida	1,132	88	PAD District IV	0	720
New York	E 69	E 2	Colorado	2,0 H	7, 7
Pennsylvania	E 351	E 12	Montana	062,23	יי ער
Virginia	E 6	E 0	Utah	2,640	1 200
Most Virginia	264	ത	Wyoming	E 9.789	5 326
	-100	ကု	Adjustment 2	0	0
Total PAD District I	E 1,722	E 57	Total PAD District IV	E 17,028	E 568
PAD District II		;	PAD District V		
Minois	2,408	GB '	Alaska	1 2/0	œ
Indiana	282	6	South Alaska	000	32 52
Kansas	6:039	501	North Slope	590'10	30,,1
Kentinky	616	2	Adjustment for Alaska ²	29071-	7 1
Mirhian	2,425	84	Total Alaska	51,750	1,725
A A Cooperation	E21	m	Ańzona	- 18	
N-1-1-1	549	60	California		
	7 330	144	Central Coastal	6,443	215
North Dakota	1000 t u	- u		21,176	706
ONO	0001	, 2	told the state of	15	**
Oklahoma	5,53	enc *	120	6.338	211
South Dakota	7112	4 (33 972	1.132
Tennessee	77	יא (lotal California	1000	7
Adjustment 2	-2,012	/9	Nevada	25.5	. c
District	E 31,332	E 1,044	Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevadak	-/53	2 840
			Total PAD District V	203,00	2
PAD District III				2000 202	2750
Alabama	1,669	98	United States Total	101,202 5	
Arkaneae	E 1,548	E 52			
			 Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels): 	d barreis):	
Gulf Coast	40.007	1,334	Alaska: State - 1,736;		
•	2,699	8	California: Federal - 2,684, State - 3,381;		
Total + principals	42.706	1,424	Louisiana: Federal - 26,923, State - 2,276;		
Missississis	2,696	8	Texas: Federal - 1,827, State- 136;		
MISSISSIPAL Medical		}	U.S. Total - 38,963		
	574	91	2 These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD	nal and PADD	
į	5,827	194		ly estimated	
Southeastern	6.401	213	U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion	statistics portion	
TOTAL MEXICO			of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a	ished in a	
TODO Distint Of	2 168	22	previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and	ict and	
	3 242	108	national levels will be published without adjustmer	its in the	
	10.148	338	Petroleum Supply Annual.		
	2.433	-	Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.	 independent rounding. 	
	670	3 2	Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection a	and Estimation.	
HARC DISTRICT OD	3 650	15	E = Estimated.		
HHC DISTIIC US, exciuting East 1 exas	2000	8	- Data not available.		
TRHC District 0/B	2,555	8 8			
THE DISINGT OF COMMERCENT OF C	200.27	833			
IRRC District US	17.536	8 2			
TRRC District 08A	026,11	3			
TRRC District 09	3,322	- 5			
TRRC District 10	1,771	86			
East lexas	100,00	2.460			
lotal lexas	-1333	4			
Adjustment 4 management and the second and the seco	E 107 A80	F 4 249			
Total PAD District III	* 141,TVA	2			

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1 November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

	PA	PAD District	t i		PA	PAD District	=	-			PAD District	ict 118			040	000	
Commodity	East Appala- Coast chian	Appala- chian #1	Total	Appala- chian #2	III, Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas	Texas Gulf	Call N	ند نو	New	Total			United States
		3								1	10000					Coast	
Natural Gas Liquids	369	575	944	0	1,931	526	9,269	11,726	19,157	2,498	6,974	615		33.507	3.050	1 056	5000
Pentanes Plus		75	137	Φ	213	130	1,235	1,578	3,310	228	1.292	174		5,861	00°	5 6	20,00
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	307		807	٥	1,718	396	8,034	10,148	15.847	2.270	5 682	441		27.648	220	9 6	250.0
Ethane	96		249	0	206	N	3,439	4.147	6.126	928	2570	32		10,77	0,440	9 6	4,401
Ргорале	127		361	0	632	234	3,115	3,981	6.177	1.207	1 903	5 6		20,00	144	ָ ה	9,040
Normal Butane	8		144	0	205	134	1,002	1,341	2.549	8	949	3 5		00,0	4 6	5 1 1 1 1	91/91
Isobutane	7	32	23	0	175	56	478	679	995	7	299	25	315	1.993	יי קי לי	99	0,430
												!		2	3	3	4,340
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	-	0	12	13	22	40	ıc	7	ď	1	r	•	ć
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	c	c	. c) C	. "	,	o ('n,
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	o		· c	c	, c	o c	- 7	> 0	> 0	- 1
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o c	•	o c	- c	0	> 0	- 0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	a	0	0	· c	o c	o c	> 0	o c	> c	> (
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	٥	0	٥	0	0	0	٥	0	0	c	0 0	0	, c	o c	0 0	-	-
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	o	0	0	0	0	c	· c	o c	o c	3 C	> 0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	a	· C	· c	o c	•			o c
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	o	· c	o c	8	o c	o c	- 5
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ç) C	o c	? c
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	,-	0	72	<u>n</u>	2	0	ເກ	7	က	36.	ო	0	25
Total Production	369	575	944	٥	1,932	526	9,281	11,739	19,179	2,538	6.979	622	4.266	33 584	3 063	27.0	200 05
												!		,	5	3	2000

1 Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities. Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

	Ad	PAD Dietrict	-		Ad	PAD District II	=				PAD District II	trict III			PAD	PAD	
Commodity	East	Appala- chian #1	Total	Appala- chian #2	Ind., III. Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla. Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	-	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	United
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 32,586	32,586	2,853	35,439	1,868	49,091	8,838	20,175	79,972	14,693	85,416	61,371	5,059	1,435	4	13,203	66,513	363,101
Pentanes Plus	g q	ָבָ בַּ	S 5	1,0	2424	510	1.077	4.181	912	2.284	2.273	128	3 4		433	867	11,273
Ethore	g C	3 =	5 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	0	0		0	0	S.
	• •	0	0	0	79	0	0	79	0	-	35	0	0		8	0	114
Normal Butane	0 0 0	. 60 0	105 49	95 75	1,514	84 8	\$ \$33	2,688	602 310	1,562 721	1,437 754	83 83	17	3,663 1,892	369 62	676 191	7,501 3,608
Other Liquids Other Liquids	-	0	-	0	114	0	4	118	a	246	282	0	φ	<u>%</u>	0	363	1,025
Unfinished Oil (net)	4,065	6	4,074	4	1,615	91	-319	1,397	346	7,221	2,408	262	-34	10,203	-10	2,294	17,958
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	-317	-21	-338	7	988	-14	66-	882	-21	2,271	331	8	146	2,729	-120	-853	2,300
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	40	0	-12	58	0	ო	37	0	0	40	0	ψ	63
Total Input to Refineries 36,422	36,422	2,946	39,368	2,085	55,004	9,554	21,789	88,432	17,197	100,262	67,185	5,533	1,697	191,874	13,676	69,443	402,793
Grude Oil Distillation Gross Input (daily average) Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,111	95 174 174	1,579	888	1,645 2,329 70.5	304	685 791 86 6	3,490	500 610	2,895 3,766 76.9	2,066 2,470 83.6	153 295 51.8	48 71 67.6	5,662 7,211 78.5	444 558 79.6	2,213 3,023 73.2	12,229 15,861 77,1
Crude Oil Qualities Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0	.55 38.79	31.80	37.22	.80	1.89	.48	.83 36.16	38.02	1.06	.79	1.44	.87	.93	.96	1.04	.94
Operable Capacity (daily average) —— Operating ————————————————————————————————————	1,405	174 110 64	1,579 1,410 169	99 9 C	2,329 2,054 275	304 299 5	791 74 74	3,490 3,163 327	642 88	3,766 3,225 541	2,470 2,316 154	295 244 51	۲۲°	7,211 6,398 814	558 530 28	3,023 2,844 179	15,861 14,344 1,517

Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

	ď	PAD Distric	_		PA	PAD District	=				200	Distaint 111					
Commodity	East Coast	Appala- chian #1	Total	Appala- chian	Ind.	Minn., Wisc.,	Okla., Kans.,	-Total	Texas	Texas	5	= ej	New	Total	PAD Dist. IV Pocky	PAD Dist. v	United
Liquefied Refinery Gases	,	4		2		Daks.	-O		2	Coast	_	\dashv	Mexico		Mt	Coast	Sidies
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	262	, C	7,084	မ္က င	1,749	270	339	2,454	-63	2,611	2,703	73	33	5.304	C	1 240	4
For Other Uses			822	98	1,539	270	338	271	2 0	649	1,629	4	0	3,346	} ~	182	4,06B
Elnane	ო	0	က	0	٥	i	3	3 c	i c	200	1,074	දු ද	8	1,958	56	1,058	6,047
For Other Use		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	117	⊇ ₹	-	0 (504	0	0	202
Propage		0 8	က	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	- σ	> c	-	416	0	0	416
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	305	9 C	933	36	1,655	272	445	2,408	236	2,517	1,378	, 6	32 c	4 214	7 5 5 0) (9
For Other Uses	681	× «	4 20 7	0 %	277	9 6	6	271	89	1,138	232	0	0	1,438	<u> </u>	2,00	0,736
Normal Butane		9 0	148	3 0		7/2	4 4	2,137	168	1,379	1,146	48	35	2,776	152	852	6,526
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use		0	88	00	ţ c	y c	ę	\$ c	-325	-503	1,315	9	φ	487	-120	7 5	77.5
For Other Uses	_	٥	110	0	94	ļ	٩	5 4	בי כ	7-	1,396	4	0	1,393	ဖ	i ru	1 442
Isobutane for Petro. Feed, Use		0	0	0	; c	<i>t</i> C	f	ţ c	-325	8 6	ģ,	CJ	ဖှ	906-	-126	206	-670
Finished Motor Gasoline	-	1,147	17,468	1.132	32,393	5.000	12 168	50.603	1 6	200	0	0	0	66	-	0	100
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,707	478	5,185	488	12.291	2390	6,619	24 788	20,0	20,782	32,003	1.60	856	94,365	7,253	31,363	201.142
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	11,614	699	12,283	644	20,102	2.610	5.549	28 905	700	705,7	759,11	732	457	34,710	4,081	11,710	77.474
Finished Aviation Gasoline	ო	0	ო	0	75	0	16	9	ָ מַמָּ	24,923	20,300	698	333	59,655	3,172	19,653	123,668
Naphtha-1ype Jet Fuel	603	30	633	2	718	165	. c.	1 073	2 2	2 000	2 4	o į	0	55	45	160	850
herosene-iype Jet Fuel	1,197	0	1,197	ထု	2.630	208	678	202	2 0	20,0	3 7	-	562	3,020	336	1,530	6,651
Kerosene	207	89	275	142	608	165	£	926	3 8	000,0	4 6	` ;	55	14,695	999	7,499	27,567
District Fuel Oil	8,666	804	9,470	208	10,839	2,639	6.188	20 174	2 700	70,200	280'-	2	0	2,417	35	155	3,858
Nostito 4 400 Dec 1-1 2-1	3,901	197	4,098	74	1,602	228	358	2.262	823	200,00	0,0,0	200	357	39,884	3,628	11,429	84,585
Other Off A 400 Deg. For Petro, Feed, Use	146	0	146	0	226	0	106	332	139	1,500	ָהָלָה מסי	9 0	2 6	10,863	880 880	10,557	28,079
Concil Machine	φ	0	Ø	0	9	0	0	6	25.55	30.0	75.2	າ ເ	> 6	7.795	0	162	2,435
Special Naphulas	14	8	\$	0	166	0	123	288	119	614	3 4	⊃ ç	> c	5,173	CV (96	5,462
LUDICARIS	22	346	570	0	487	0	319	808		1 050	2 6	3 5	> (1,018	2)	142	1,493
Datas	0	95	92	0	유	0	ī	25	ى د	5	3 4	200	> (3,082	58	272	4,756
Market Coke	1,124	19	1,143	27	1,857	447	284	2.915	30.	2 EAB	2 5	n ç	> ;	737	φ	75	448
Marketable	470	0	470	0	964	377	423	1.764	, L.	1,10	1,0	3 5	<u>-</u> (5,313	274	3,509	13,154
A t - t - t - t - t - t - t - t - t -	654	9	673	27	893	2	161	151	243	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	707	3 ;	> ;	2,714	22	2,672	7,742
Asphair and Hoad Oil	2,898	28	2,956	116	1,667	989	579	3.048	, K	7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7	2 6	2 2	= ;	2,599	152	837	5,412
Sell das	1,551		1,662	55	2,143	316	652	3 166	3 6	200	0 0	200	5 :	2,797	\$	1,464	10,910
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	202	0	202	0	-	0		-	3	2,00,4	4,300	5 0	4,	7,723	448	3,640	16,639
For Other Uses	1,349	111	1,460	32	2,142	316	652	3.165	403	2 5 5	2000	> 9	2 ;	239	0	106	848
Miscellaneous Products	169	47	216	က	8	8	74	140	5 5	014	200	÷	4 (4	448	3,534	15,791
ruel Use	cv	2	ន	0	0	0	0	C	2 0	4 K	200	? °	> 0	1,1/9	20	170	1,761
Non-Fuel Use	167	5 8	193	ო	83	34	74	140	<u> </u>	2 6	9 6	⇒ €	o 6	211	27	7	253
- Standard Control									?	3	212	3	>	999 309	4	<u>8</u>	1,508
Iotal Production	38,086	2,979	41,065	2,149	57,290	10,158	22,444	92,041	17,254	105,007	69,869	5,564	1,722	199,416	13,826	73,557	419.905
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)1	-1,664	ဗု	-1,697	\$	-2.286	-604	-655	-3 600	Ç	A 74E	7000	ð	į				
4 0					.			ممما	5	?	+0n'y	7	Ş	-7,542	-150	4,114	-17,112
CONTROL CONTROL OF CHARTER AND STRONG TO THE	40.00	A										į					

1 Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output. Note: See Explanatory Note 2. Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1984

	PA	PAD District	1		Ρλ	PAD District	t 11				PAD Dis	District III			PAD	PAD	
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Appala	Appala-		Appala-	7	Minn.	Okla.		Towns	Texas	.a.	No. 1.	2		Dist. IV	Dist. V	United
Singulario	Coast	chian #1	Total	chian #2	II., Ky.	Wisc., Daks.	Kans., Mo.	Total	Inland	Gulf Coast	Gulf	Ar is	Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West	States
Finished Motor Gasoline ² 45.2	45.2	37.1	44.6	50.1	55.5	48.8	51.5	53.7	49.6	46.1	44.9	26.1	40.0	45.3	51.3	44.6	47.1
Finished Aviation Gasoline3	o.	o.	0.	o.	۳.	0.	٠.	₹.	ω	4.	ķ	o;	O,	ωį	ω	ú	Ŋ
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.9	0.	2.7	1.9	დ. 4	3.0	20	3.0	9	2.8	4.2	0.7	21	3.0	ωį	1,8	2.7
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.6	0.	1.6	3.4	1.4	6.	ø.	1.3	5.4	Ξ:	4	33	18.7	1.7	3.0	2.2	1.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	ი, ც	0	30	4.	5.2	23	3.4	£.3	5.9	7.1	1.3		9:	8.2	5.1	10.9	7.2
Kerosene	φį	2.4	۲.	7.4	1.2	1,	ωį	7,	κi	4.	1.7	4.	o,	4.	ω	κį	0,1
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.6	28.1	24.0	56.6	21.4	29.7	31.2	24.8	25.3	22.2	21.3	29.8	23.3	22.4	27.5	16.6	22.2
Residual Fuel Oil	10.6	6.9	10.4	3.9	3.2	5.6	1, 8,	2.8	5.5	6.8	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.1	2.3	15.3	7.4
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	₹.	0	4.	0	4.	0	rú	4.	œ;	1.7	Ψ;	۳.	0	0.1	0	ભ	ø,
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use	o;	0	o.	٥	ςį	0	0	۳.	αj	3.5	2.8	0	0	2.9	o.	ιś	1.4
Special Naphthas	o:	1.0	٠.	٥	ωį	0	æ	4	αó	۲.	ςį	2.7	0	ø.	ó	Ŋ	খ্
Lubricants	œ.	12.1	1.4	0	1.0	0	1.6	1.0	Ψ.	2.1	7.	7.4	0	1.7	κį	₹.	1.2
Waxes	0	33	ci	0	0.	0	τ.	o,	o.	τ.	۳.	0.	0	Ψ.	٠.	۳.	٠.
Petroleum Coke	3.1	۲.	53	4.	3.7	2.0	2.9	3.6	50	2.9	3.6	ωį	æ	3.0	2.7	5.1	3.5
Asphalt and Road Oil	7,9	50	7.5	6.1	က	7.7	2.9	3.7	1.4	Ģ	4.4	18.9	6.7	1.6	4.9	2.1	2.9
Still Gas	4.2	3.9	4.2	53	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.9	2.7	2.0	3.9	5.6	2.9	4.3	3.4	5.3	4.4
Miscellaneous Products	ιţ	1.6	rti	κi	٦.	₹.	4.	νį	- .	7.	œί	ωį	0	۲.	4	Ŋ	κį
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)44.5	4.55	-1.2	4.3	3.4	4.	9-9-	-3.3	4.	4	-5.1	4.2	9	8.1-	4.	7	-6.0	4,5

Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
 Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
 Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.
 Represents the difference between Input and Production.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Note: See Explanatory 2.
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

Commodity			Petroleum Administration	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts		
fundament of the state of the s		==	=	2	>	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1 2	30,411	14,378	53,331	1,188	7,238	106,546
Natural Gas Liquids	1,089	3,604	2,393	795	659	9 640
		0	1,685	165	274	0,040
Ethodo		3,604	708	629	385	2, 103 6 255
DASSES		783	0	0	} -	0,000
Money D. 45.50		1,293	170	303	- 4	7 40
		917	331	196	300	N,744
sobulane		611	207	130	135	1.120
Other Liquids 1	3,521	220	5 937	•		
Unfinished Oils 1	1,489	1000	200	.	512	10,191
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2.032		926	.	~	7,412
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	• •	ò	> •	511	2,779
		,	Þ	o	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	33,842	492	4 544	307	9	
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,328	06	374	200	996,1	40,729
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,494	36	26	, t	627	8,569
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,834	25	776	ř "	358	4,031
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	i	- c	3/1	4,538
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuei	373	a		0	יכ	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	475		o c	5 (ø	379
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	c	o c	0	5 (183	658
Other	475		> (0 '	0	0
Kerosene	o ca	0	0 !	0	183	658
Distillate Fuel Oil	α 9 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	>	455	o	0	1,037
Ronded Shins Brinkers	200	76	(%)	117	222	9.245
ther		9	0	0	0	0
CATCHER TANK DES	5,00	26	<u>(8)</u>	117	222	9760
	15,682	67	1,605	12	256	47,540
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	i		050,11
Other	15,682	29	1 805	7	0 (0
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	ဖ	: -	1 179	- ·	200	17,630
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0		2	> (0	1,188
Special Naphthas	12	15.0	0 50	.	0	0
bricants	290	3 7	106	- 1	13	1,239
Waxes	, ,	- 7	12	0	43	364
Asphalt and Road Oil	0 450	<u>-</u> (ភ (0	4	56
Microllandore Droducte	20.	۽ م	6E	0	109	314
Seemaledes : 1000cs	-	40	11	(s)	-	8
Total Imports	68.863	18 694	56 30E	6		J
			coctoo	601,7	9,975	166,006

Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
 = Less than 500 barrels.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

					-	
			Petroleum Administrat	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts		
Contribodity	-	=	≡	2	^	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1.2}	308,018	167,439	595,071	11,141	66,713	1,148,381
Motion Care Littlide	14 170	64.809	9.253	5.847	5.762	70 811
Pentanes pins	8.172	0	5,359	1.122	1,097	15.750
l imefied Petroleum Gases	5,998	44,809	3,893	4,695	4,665	64,061
Ethane	369	22,387	0	0		22,758
Propane	3,613	13,768	1,597	2,262	705	21,945
Normal Butane	1,209	5,198	1,448	1,460	2,375	11,690
isobutane	800	3,430	D A	8/8	1,584	899',
Other Liquids 1	32,937	3,677	57,022	0	12,218	105.854
Unfinished Oils 1	17,718	3,602	52,633	0	4,449	78,403
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15,218	75	4,388	0	7,764	27,445
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	٥	ဖ	ဖ
Finished Petroleum Products	397,017	10,968	56,415	2,156	16,823	483,378
Finished Motor Gasoline	81,977	1,400	6,462	654	6,569	97,063
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	36,991	913	3,338	627	2,403	44,273
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	44,986	487	3,124	27	4,166	52,790
Finished Aviation Gasoline	588	0	0	2	13	602
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	2,659	0	1,888	0	4	4,561
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	13,682	φ.	0	0	1,581	15,263
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0 (0 (0 (0	0
Other	13,682	0 0	٥ ;	0 (1,581	15,263
Kerosene	3,490	0	461	0 !	(s)	3,951
Distillate Fuel Oil	85,727	2,770	1,029	1,317	2,012	92,855
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0 207	2 22 6	000	1 2 1 2	2012	0 000
Desidual Fiel Oil	197,958	1.761	23.058	143	4.249	92,833 227 168
Dondod Okino Binkore	0	C	0			2
	197.958	1.761	23.058	143	4.249	227.168
Nanhtha / 400 Deg for Petro. Feed, Use	748	126	10,595	0	•	11,469
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro, Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	2,975	4,103	10,654	c,	1,172	18,909
Lubricants	2,358	127	328	-	743	3,557
Waxes	149	18	198	0	36	464
Road	3,239	170	250	88	397	4,089
Miscellaneous Products	1,468	430	1,491	61	35	3,427
- I	752.141	226.893	717.760	19.114	101.516	1.817.424
I oral imports			,		,	141)

Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.
 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
 = Less than 500 barrels.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	Бел	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel	Resid. Fuel	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
							All PAD	All PAD Districts						
Arab OPEC	5,053	305	٥	0	٥	0	0	200	1,374	0	1,912	3,792	8,845	295
Kuwait	1,400	0 8	0 (0	00	0 0	0 0	336	00	0	0	336	1,736	82
Catar Caudi Ambia	0 4 483	2 K	0 0	> C	2% C	o c	o c	> C	o c	9 0	0	163	163	လ ငို
United Arab Emirates	2,647	1,249	000	, 5 2 8	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	00	000	532	1,374	000	1.912	1,072	3,718	124 665
Other OPEC		!							1	•	!	į		}
Ecuador	1,851	00	00	00	00	00	0	00	180	0 (0 (180	2,031	89
Gabon	578 11.578	o c	2 40 0 40	o 0	o c	0	90	00	- -	o c	0 274	677	1,275	4 5 5
	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	• •	0	6	732	24 5
Nigeria	4,891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,891	163
VenezuelaSubtotal Other OPEC	7,647 27,973	00	1,345	00	1,105	88	ଚ୍ଚ ଚ	2,182 2,182	3,428	00	119 392	8,439 9,296	16,085 37,269	536 1,242
Other														
Angola	1,885	0	0	0	• ;	٥	0	0	688	0	0	688	2,573	98
Australia	2,231	0	243	Q I	131	K) (7	22	0	0	556	2,787	93
Bahamas	0 0	0 0	941	0 8	0 000	0 0		631	234	258	272	2,636	2,636	88
Grands	11 283	7 10V	226	950	404	o «	o fč) 1990 1990	757	3 1	7,4 7,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1,5 1	2,503	10,104	8 /8 / 123
Conso	505	50	0	0	0	0		90	0		9 0	0	509	<u>}</u>
Egypt	320	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	320	12
France	0	0	0	0	202	0		73	0	(s)	***	456	456	14
Ghana	- !	o •	0 8		0	၀ ဗ			ن ٥	0 6	0 5	0 !	8	(s)
Mexico	19,995	0 E	2,028	247 256	888	Ŋ ~		338	ر د د	o c	138	9,672	24,667	822
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,147	90	0	297			3,691	0	86	5,235	5,235	174
	3,549	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	Q	3,549	118
Oman China	565	0	00		0 5	0 0	0		0 0	00	00	0 273	565	<u>5</u>
People's nepublic of Chillia	20	0	00		0	0			250	0	227	478	478	19
Puerto Rico	٥	0	0	0	251	108	0	368	0	355	238	1,320	1,320	44
Romania	0	0			277	0 0	O	0 0	0 0	، ۵	0 5	1.104	1,104	37
Spall	2 245	> <	o c	Ť	<u> </u>	0	o c	o c	o c	v C	2 -	111	3 456	. t.
Inited Kindom	15.483	ο N	0		299	00	0	0	0	0	263	831	16,314	. 2 2
Virgin Islands	0	0	514	0	1,334	266	91	1,368	4,125	0	8	8,501	8,501	283
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	188	0 (Φ (0	0	0	0 0	88	188	9
Zaire	780	0	0	0	0	D .	•	0	0	0	0	0	08/	8
Hemisphere	149	0	0		0	0			0	138	41	179	328	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,241	(S)	339	163	491	23	140	1,391	640	266	46	3,530	7,772	259
Subtotal Other	64,990	9,100	, 00,00		7,40	ò	-		2,040	807'I	CC0'1	40,131	100'101	3,020
Total Imports	106,546	6,355	7,412	2,779	8,569	1,037	1,037	9,245	17,630	1,239	4,158	59,460	166,006	5,534

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	n.P.G	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
				,			PAD District I	strict I						
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,865	0 0	0 0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0	200	1,374	0 0	0 (1,575	5,440	181
Kuwait	8/1	0 (> (5 (ɔ (-	> (336	0	0	0	336	1,207	40
Oatar	0	183	0	0 1	0	o 1	0	٥	0	0		163	163	ស
Saudi Arabia	1,593	378	0 (0 9	224	0 0	0 0	0 8	0 (0	(s)	602	2,195	73
United Arab Emirates	0 000	<u>ب</u> د	> (₽. i	5	> 0	-	532	0	0	0	1,072	1,072	36
Subtotal Arab OPEC	6,329	<u>4</u>	0	240	224	Þ	0	1,069	1,374	0	(s)	3,747	10,076	336
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	180	180	Œ
Gabon	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	305	5
Indonesia	2,586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.586	98
Nigeria	3,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,283	109
Venezuela	2,989	0	0	0	1,105	230	30	2,182	3,179	0	119	6,844	9,833	328
Subtotal Other OPEC	9,159	0	0	0	1,105	230	30	2,182	3,359	0	119	7,024	16,183	539
Other														
Angola	1,439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	989	0	0	889	2,127	71
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83 12	534	0	0	1,165	1,165	39
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,289	0	0	0	939	0	0	2,228	2,228	74
Canada	1,451	485	ς)	٥	46	0	55	313	635	13	123	1,675	3,125	104
Egypt	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	12
France	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	523	0	(s)	(s)	425	425	7
Ghana	-	0 (0 (0 (0	- 6	.	0	0	0	0	0	-	(s)
Mexico	3,235		0 ;	247	888	27.0	0 6	338	310	0 (0 1	1,865	5,099	170
Notherlands	<u>(</u>	2	622	000	9 C	200	> C	5 6	2 604	0 0	- ;	2,240	2,240	75
Norway	683	0	90	0	0	} °	0	0	5	0 0	ţ c	, ,	90,00	<u> </u>
Oman	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
People's Republic of China	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o	624	21
Peru	0	0	0	o ·	٥	0	0	0	52	0	٥	250	520	80
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	٥	251	108	0	368	0	101	238	1,066	1,066	36
Homania	0	0 0	2 0	85/	> 6	> c	9 0	0 0	0 6	0 0	9	827	827	58
Trivitad and Tobaco	790	0 0	> C	o c	9 0	o c	o c	o c	o c	0 0	<u> </u>	- c	5	י פי
United Kingdom	5.029	0	0	0	566	0	0	0	0	0 0	^	575	5,603	187
Virgin Islands	o	0	0	0	1,334	266	357	1,368	3,901	0	. 0	7,226	7.226	241
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	188	9
Zaire	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	780	56
Other Western														
Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o
Other Eastern Hemisphere	531	0	333	<u>8</u>	287	0	140	1,360	0	0	ιŋ	2,295	2,826	98
Subtotal Other	14,923	488	1,489	1,492	5,999	619	552	5,562	10,948	114	418	27,681	42,604	1,420
Total Import	***	4 000	1 400	2 000	7 230	0.40	603	0	200	***		414	000	
10tal imports	300,411	79051	201		73061	3	3	21010	Laybor	-	Jec	26,452	56,863	2,295

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oir 1	୭୶୕୲	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel	Resid. Fuel	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro-	Total (Daily Average)
Arab OPEC							PAD District II	strict II						
Algeria Kuwati Lunited Arab Emirates Subtotal Arab OPEC	350 529 1,421 2,300	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	000	000	000	000	350 529 1,421	12 18 47
Other OPEC Ecuador Nigeria Subtotal Other OPEC	372 521 893	900	000		000	0 000	000	000	9 000	0 00	0 00	0 00	2,300 372 521	7 21 21
Other Canada	8,642 0 1,098	3,604	0 0 0	000) og o o	000	000	> 260	0 60	0 051	0 (s)	0 4,316 (s)	893 12,958 (s)	30 432 (s)
Netherlands Trinidad and Tobago United Kingform Other Eastern Hemisphere Subtotal Other	1,006 1,166	0 0 0 3,604	7,0000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00006	0000	000 SS	(§) (§) (§) (§) (§) (§) (§) (§) (§) (§)	1,098 0 438 1,006 (s)	37 0 15 (s)
Total Imports	14,378	3,604	220	٥	8	0	0	92	29	150	85	4,316	18,694	623
Arab OPEC	1						PAD District	trict (1)						
Algeria Kuwati Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates	839 0 2,890 1,225 4,954	305 0 403 708	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	1,912 0 0 0 0	2,217 0 403 0	3,056 3,293 1,225	102 0 110 41
Other OPEC Ecuador Gabon Indonesia Iran Nigeria Venezuela Subtotal Other OPEC	1,478 974 2,473 732 1,086 4,658	000000	0 404 0 1,345 1,749	000000	000000	000000	000000	000000	8 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	000000	000000	404 404 1,594	1,478 1,478 2,877 732 1,086 6,252	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30
Angola ————————————————————————————————————	446 1,512 0 0 (s) 509 0	0000000	243 941 0 0	00098	000 000 0000	000000	0000000	0000000	000000	58 60 60 60 60	2772 2772 0 35 0	0 243 1,471 375 36 (s)	446 1,755 1,471 375 36 509 (s)	44 58 49 11 11 (8)

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oit 1	P.G	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Disti. Fuel Oii	Resid. Fuel Oii	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
							PAD Dî:	PAD District III						
Other Mexico	15,663	0	2,028	0	0	0	0	(s)	635		4	707.6	18 370	2
Netherlands	00	00	0 0 900	00	00	00	00		0 0	00	, (0)		e 6	(s)
	2,556	0	30	00	00	0	0	0	> Q	0 0	= =	237	237	eo y
Oman	565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	565	ც ლ
Peru	o c	00	Ф С	0 0	00	00	00	00	00	٥	227	227	227	, 60
Romania	0	0	00	0	277	00	0	0	0	45. 45. C	O C	25.5	254	co c
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o 64	om	12	12	n S
Trinidad and Tobago	2,417	0 0	0 0	00	0 0	0	0 (0 (0	0	0	0	2,417	84
Virgin Islands	9.449 O	0	514	0	- •	0	455	00	224	0 0	256	256	9,705	324
Other Western)		•	ĺ	•	5	C/3'	c/2,1	Ž
Hemisphere	149	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0	0	138	41	179	328	Ξ
Subtotal Other	36,975	00	3,952	236	374	00	455	(S)	1,356	96 98 96 98	1,021	802 8,356	4,512 45,331	150
Total imports	53,331	708	5,701	236	374	0	455	(8)	1,605	1961	2,933	12,974	66,305	2,210
							PAD District IV	itrict IV						
		2000												1
Other	1		•	•	!	•	,							
Other Fastern Hemischere	 	R) C	-	> c	, ¢	00	٥	71.	ត្ត °	(166	984	2,169	72
Subtotal Other	1,188	629	0	0	47	0	00	117	2 2	C	. 166	981	2,169	0 22
Total Imports	1,188	623	0	0	47	0	0	117	21	•	166	981	2,169	72
							PAD District	strict V						
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	6,519	0 (0 (0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	274	6,792	226
Sublotal Office Office	<u>8</u> 0,0	>	>	>	>	•	5	0	0	0	274	274	6,792	226
Other Australia	719	0	0	o	133	,	c	35	22	c	c	5	600	ä
Салада	0	385	N	0	220	ထ	0	38	8 8	. E	5	816	816	27.5
France	0 0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0 (0 ((s)	(8)	(s)	(s)
Netherlands	0	ે હ	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	> c	2) 4 C	001 (8)	9 9 9	ი (გ
Netherlands Antilles	0 (0 (0 8	0 (75	0 (0	0	0	, t	117	117	5
Trinidad and Tobago	0	- 6	0	111		0	- 0	0 0	00	0 0	0 0	573	573	91
Other Eastem Hemisphere	0	(s)	0	0	204	8	0	ੇ ਲ _ੇ	44	0	-	433	433	4 4
Total Imports	7.238	385 385	N 64	511	R) R	189 189	o c	222	256 256	13 5	157	2,463	3,182	106
granden und broken meil lie ehrenn er berichen.	of for other	S off of	rotorio Do	j								11.56	0,00	3

includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.
 (s) = Less than 500 barrets or less than 500 barrets per day.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

	O S	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Blending Compo- nents	Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Osti.	Resid. Fuef Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
	ļ						All PAD Districts	Districts						
Arana Alrana	00 200	į	ć											
Iraq		0	8 C	688	434	327	00	6,745	18,586	3,210	12,002	42,973	109,702	327
Kuwait		0	0	0	0	0	9 0	33.0	7 0 0	00	(i)	(s)	3,151	on
Oatar	;	163	0	0	0	0	0	30	n 0	o c	- C	4,356	11,560	ις Έ
United Arab Emirates	26.418	1,698 0	1,119	0 683	224	0 2	0 0	0	1,013	0	(s)	4,054	111,406	333 n
Subtotal Arab OPEC	212,352	2,532	2,766	3,081	1,015	548	00	1,097 8,178	2,291 25,910	3.210	2,169	9,865	36,283	108
Other OPEC											<u>.</u>		3	10
Ecuador	16,394	0	٥	c	c	c	•	C	0	1				
Gabon	18,335	0	0	0	00	0	0	o c	2,940	၀ မှ	0 0	2,940	19,334	28
Indonesia	101,304	1,356	2,835	0	1,354	200	0	368	5,946	1.225	890	306	18,641	92.50
Niceria	3,320	0 0	0 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	2	3320	ر د د
Venezuela	85.156	> C	280,1	2 6	10 244	0 6	0 8	23	1,194	0	248	3,077	73,523	219
	294,954	1,356	12,502	944	20,594	4,637	302	23,256	38,326 48,653	1,353	2,750 3,890	96,987 117,487	182,143	544
Other													•	
Angola	29,286	0	0	C	c	_	<	c	6		•			
Australia	7,535	504	243	0	857	173	o c	5 0	1,00,1	-	0 8	1,853	31,139	8
Bahamas	0 8	0	9,649	206	0	1,402	99	6,193	7,768	516	3.120	29,224	29.24	34
DOING	7	5 0	0 (0 (0	۰.	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	5 -
Brunei	V C	o c	0 0	0/4 C	8,584	0 0	0 0	Q (906'6	303	54	19,286	19,288	. 88
	113,309	56,832	3.520	75 5	5 940	200	- ç	0 44	0 0	0	0	0	0	٥
	11,171	0	0	0	0	90	2	- C	1 875	4,850	4,588	95,694	209,003	624
Egypt	3,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	C/0,1	3,046	99
France	O 1	(S)	(s)	0	979	0	(s)	929	299	· -	1,	1.952	1952	2 "
- Grana	- c	-	-	0 0	0 (0 (0	0	250	0	0	520	251	- (
Malaysia	9 6	0 0	12. 12.	0		1 0	0 0	0 8	1,882	0	0	1,882	1,882	· w
	220,519	1.820	13.387	4.924	2 159	357	> c	8 8	99	0 00	0 0	409	409	-
	1,046	-	224	634	8,030	196	0	9,129	1418	300	880,	28,860	249,379	744
Netherlands Antilles	0	28	11,129	426	6,397	1,230	0	2,871	40.729	8	967	62.73	62 512	8 5
Noway	38,803	(S)	0	0	0	451	0	366	0	0	0	817	39.620	35
People's Beautilic of China	3,822 4 884	> c	0 99	0 00	0 0	0 0	0 (0 (1,239	0	0	1,239	5,061	15
Pen	224	0	755	0,020,0	Q =	? ?	o c	0 0	0 00	347	8 (10,357	15,241	45
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,298	0	3.957	<u>2</u>	2 6	1 510	21.5	900 7	400	7,547	6,771	ର :
Romania	0	0	252	6,180	3,390	0	0	126	389	4,030	3.634	14 305	13,772	4 5
Spain	0	0	218	0	1,257	1,016	0	123	782	14	200	3,530	3,610	4 +
Trinidad and Tobago	29,096	0 (55	11	0	0	0	204	1,731	7	16	2,382	31.478	- 8
Total Knodom	4 20 4 20 4	D 0) C	0 0	0 00	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	4	(s)
Virgin Islands	024,021	200	11 245	370	3,959 808,81	325	2 162	163 143	655	156	978	7,914	134,334	401
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	9 0	188) ()	, 3 c	2	4,022	204	90/	100,223	100,223	299
Zaire	10,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	<u>0</u> 0	10 232	- F
Hemisphere	871	127	1 699	90	533	•	4	č	1			,		5
Other Eastern Hemisphere	40,105	301	7.974	1.623	11 657	000	<u>ه</u> ج	351	6,852	446	248	10,009	10,880	35
	641,075	60,173	63,135	23,421	75,453	14,639	3,649	61,421	152,606	14,346	27,222	49,215 490 146	1 131 220	267
Total Imports	1 148 284	24.064	70.400	347.40	0.00	44 47							3	500
			One in .	2	27,000	13,024	5,351	92,855	227,168	18,909	39,363	669,043	1,817,424	5,425

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

	_													
Source	Oil 1	- LPG	Unfin- ished Oits	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel	Resid. Fuel Oit	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daity Average)
							PAD Di	District I						
Arab OPEC Algeria	. 21,058	367	0	c	434	397	-	9	10000	3	3			
lrag		0	0	0	0	3 0	0	0,000 0	550,01 0	9 C	2,019	26,893	47,951	143
Kuwait	1,378	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	(e)	336	(S)	(S)
Candi Ambia		163	0 5	0	0 ;	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	163	(S)
United Arab Emirates		C&7'	è	2 682	327	o c	00	0 0	0 5	0 6	(s)	2,386	27,567	85
Subtotal Arab OPEC	48,453	1,825	867	2,682	1,015	327	0	8,128	17,267	218	1,628 3.647	6,197 35,975	7,033	21
Other OPEC											: }		Cit.	202
Ecuador	302	C	_	c	c	c	•	ć	6	•	•			
Gabon	ιń	0	0	0	o	o c	0	> 0	2,940	- (0 6	2,940	3,242	2
Indonesia	.4	0	228	0	٥	0	0	0	1389	g c	o c	300	5,670	<u>-</u> 1
Nigeria	23,202	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	5	0	o c	754	23,730	:
Venezuela		0 (0	114	16,705	4,035	302	22,779	35,573	0	2,246	81,754	107.821	355
Subtotal Other OPEC	660,87	0	228	114	16,705	4,035	305	22,829	40,853	9	2,246	87,371	166,426	497
Other														
Angola	18,708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.853	G	C	1 853	20.561	ű
Australia	674	0	0	0	0	٥	0	0	746	0	0	746	1 419	ō
Bahamas	01	0	481	0	0	1,402	69	5,845	7,768	0	180	15.744	15.744	4 4
Grazi	2	0 0	o į	0	6,849	0	0	0	9,641	0	-	16,490	16,493	. 4
Canada	12,811	3,219	1/8	0 0	2,457	0 (139	6,948	6,124	209	2,312	21,587	34,398	5
Egypt	18.0	oc	o c	> c	o c	0 0	0 0	0 0	1,875	0 (0	1,875	5,816	17
France	2	e e	o c	0 0	070	> c	o c	0 9 9	0 0	o 1	۰ م	0	2,810	∞
Ghana		0	0	0		o c	- C	000	8 5	- 0	r - (1,936	1,936	φ.
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	288	0	> c	200	Z 25	- (
Mexico	33,118	0	0	4,052	1,719	328	0	1,658	1.228	291	349	200,-	2887	φ φ.
Netherlands	-	-	224	474	8,030	196	0	9,129	1,418	36	251	19.759	19.750	9 2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0 (8,100	426	5,108	1,116	0	2.513	40,363	0	397	58,023	58,023	13
Norway	4 400	> c	> c	0 (0 (88	0	366	0	0	0	456	23,678	7
Devole's Deputific of China		o c	> C	5 C	0 0	0 6	0 0	0 (585	0	0	585	2,074	g
Pen		· c	0 0	> 0	> 0	> c	> c	٥ (0.0	0 ((S)	<u>(S</u>	3,850	Ξ
Puerto Rico		0	1 298	¢	3 957	, F	9 6	7 200	4,858 8	0 7	(S)	4,858	4,860	5
Romania		0	252	5,959	2,809	90	0	25.	380	183	2,110	10,779	10,779	8
Spain		0	0	0	1,257	825	0	123	782	2	173	3,556	3,532	4 c
Trinidad and Tobago	3,5	0 (<u>ნ</u> ი	0 (0	0	0	504	1,731	7	0	2,255	7,817	23.0
Trained Kingdom	4 60 576	0 63) 	၁ ငှ	0 0	٥;	0 0	0	٥	0	0	0	4	(S)
Virgin Islands		770	4611	y 4	3,042 15,408	ָּהָ קָּי	0 200	1 18	655	(s)	294	6,185	66,761	199
Yuqoslavia	0	0	Ö	9 0	188	i c		2.5	42,800	0 (0 (90,201	90,201	569
Zaire	5,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0) C	o c	88 0	188	t
Other Western Useringham	•	ţ	Š	•	į	1			•	,	>	>	80 /'n	-
Other Dation Under	7 000	757	110	0 00	231	0	0	35	6,852	0		7,860	7,860	23
Subtotal Other	180,510	4,173	364 16,624	12,422	10,422 64,257	851 11.979	3,188	8,254	7,740	474	1,115	31,129	39,128	117
										(801)		777	782,106	1,496
Total Imports	308,018	5,998	17,718	15,218	81,977	16,340	3,490	85,727	197,958	2,975	16,721	444,124	752,141	2,245
											i			

Arab OPEC 7,680 Algeria 7,680 Kuwait 0 Kuwait 728 Saudi Arabia 2,659 United Arab Emirates 3,490 Subtotal Arab OPEC 14,558 Other OPEC 3,551 Indonesia 0 Iranscription 1,556 Nigeria 417 Subtotal Other OPEC 14,129 Other 0 Bramas 0 Brazil 0 Congo 2,845 France 83,000 Congo 2,845 France 38,190 Netherlands 1,044 1,044 1,044	000000 000000 0					sene	5	5		3		leum	Average)
it Arabia	000000 000000 0					PAD D	PAD District II						
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d Arab Emirates	0000000	00	00	00	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	ν c
OPEC	000000	> C	o c	0	2 0	-	0 0	0 0	0 (φ.	0	2,659	89
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atia Other OPEC		200	> c	9 0	0 0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0	203	8,808	92
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o c	> c	8 0	90 C	·- c
	44,808	3,181	75	1,400	0	0	2,715	1,761	4,103	930	58.972	141.971	424
	00	0 0	0 6	0 (0	φ,	0	0	0	0	0	2,845	8
	-	-	5 C	> C	o c	00	0 0	00	00	(S)	(8)	(s)	(s)
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77	0 (0 (0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	222	-
Trinidad and Tobano	3 C	0 0	0	0	0	0	0 (0	0	0	0	0	0
	· -	o c	> <	0 0	> c	0 0	o c	0 0	0 (0 (0 (6,196	18
	•	•	•	•	•	•	>	>	>	N	מי	4,647	7
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(s)	0 0	۱ ۵	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	က	1,538	S)
Subtotal Other 138,/52	44,809	3,389	િ	1,400	0	0	2,715	1,761	4,103	934	59,195	197,947	591
Total imports 167,439	44,809	3,602	75	1,400	0	0	2,770	1,761	4,103	934	59,454	226,893	677
						PAD Di	PAD District [II						
Arab OPEC													
	305	345	399	0	0	0	22	1,753	2.993	9.983	15.828	52.884	158
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,151	0
Kuwait 5,098	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 (4,019	0	0	4,019	9,117	27
-	- ç	o (> <	> 0	> 0	-	5 (0	0	0	0	1,497	,
Saudi Arabia 79,513	\$U3) 0 6	-	> 0	2 5	-	0 6	1,013	0 (0	1,416	80,929	242
-	708	1.125	389	00	3 2	0 0	ا	,65.4 6.42	0 000	247	3,399	25,491	76
				ı	İ	•	}	5	3	1	24,002	600,671	/10
Other OPEC	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	•	ć	(•	,	
Gabon12,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	00	0	9	0	12,971	88

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	.PG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel	Resid. Qielel	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
							PAD District III	trict III						
Other OPEC Indonesia	25.496	1.356	800	c	c	o	o	c	3,000	758	303	716 9	24 742	40
lan	1,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 0	30	0,2,0	1,764	b ru
Nigeria	38,639	0	1,379	0	0	0	0	က	490	0	248	2,120	40,759	, 27
Venezuela	58,049 149,098	1,356	8,084 10,263	829 829	2,290	00	00	0 %	2,753 6,244	68 826	437 989	14,462 22,799	72,510 171,897	216 513
Other						,								
Angola	10,578	0 0	0 5	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 9	0 (0 ;	0	10,578	35
AustraliaBahamas	5.C.	> 0	8.950	206	-	o	- 0	349	916 0	516	2 48 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	927	2,440	<u>د د</u>
Bolivia	560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	260	₽ -
Brazil	0	0	0	470	1,735	0	0	0	264	303	23	2,795	2,795	· 00
Canada	2 5	0 (0 0	0 (0 (0 (0 (0	0	316	90+	455	454	_
Congo	4,385 674	00	0	-	0	0	0	00	00	00	(8)	(S)	4,385	<u>ნ</u> ი
France	0	٥	(S)	0	0	0	(S)	0	0	0	τ̈	16	16	(S)
Malaysia	0	0	125	0	0 9	0 9	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	(S)
Mexico	012,841	69/	73,387	278	854 650	7 C	-	ج ج	5553	5 G	407	18,766	167,976	50,
Netherlands Antilles	- 0	° 83	3,022	30	1,289	0	0	328	174	38	107	5,026	5.014	ກ່ຽ
Norway	14,504	(S)	0	0	0	361	٥	0	0	0	0	361	14,866	4
Oman	2,333	0	0	0 8	0 (0 (0 (0	654	0	0	654	2,987	6
People's Hepublic of China	550.	> c	720	202	5 C))	> c	> c	0 50	0 0	8	88 8 84 8	1,867	φι
Puerto Rico	0	0	g 0	0		30	0	00	0	2.598	0 0 0	2,598	2,598	റ യ
Romania	٥	0	0	0	585	0	0	0	0	239	0	821	821	2
Spain	0 0	0 0	218	0 0	00	90	00	0 0	0 0	7 (27	4 20 4 20 4	450	(
Innidad and Todago	وي د د	9 0	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	<u> </u>	စ္င	CCS'/-	, c
United Kingdom	61,200	33	266	291	127	171	0	(s)	0	156	682	1,727	62,927	188
Virgin Islands	0 0	00	6,633	0 0	00	00	4 5 5 0	0 0	1,823	326	708	9,975	9,975	8 5
Other Western	0 0 0 0 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	>	•	•	4.	2
Hemisphere	871	0	1,088	ස	0 (0 5	9	27	0	446	240	1,831	2,701	80
Other Eastern Hemisphere Subtotal Other	29,168 297,565	1,830	6,558 41,245	3,160	4,173	1,668	461	56 976	2,823	1,547 6,835	223 6,709	11,918 75,228	41,086 372,793	123
Total Imports	595,071	3,893	52,633	4,388	6,462	1,888	194	1,029	23,058	10,654	18,222	122,689	717,760	2,143
							PAD District IV	trict IV						
Other														
Canada	11,14	4,695	0 (0 (654	0 (0 (1,317	143	ហ	1,160	7,973	19,114	27
France	00	00	0 0	00	00	00	00	0 0	o c	00	00	0 0	00	00
Subtotal Other	11,141	4,695	0	0	654	00	0	1,317	143	o vo	1,160	7,973	19,114	57
Total Imports	***													
10 Page 10 Pag		2	_	_	55A	•	c	4 217	143	u	150	7 072	*** 00	1

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

				College										
Source	Orade Oil 1	PG	Unfinished Oils	Gasoune Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuef	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
							PAD District V	strict V						
Arab OPEC														
Algería	934	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	O	253	1 187	•
Saudi Arabia	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	+
United Arab Emirates	0	0	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	250	260	
Subtotal Arab OPEC	934	0	774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	1,707	- ო
Other OPEC)
Ecuador	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c	360	+
Indonesia	51,688	0	1,808	0	1,354	200	o	368	1,557	467	588	6.342	58 030	- 47
Venezuela	624	0	0	0	246	403	0	0	0	0	67	716	1,000	2 5
Subtotal Other OPEC	52,672	0	1,808	0	1,600	603	0	368	1,557	467	929	7,058	59,730	178
Other														
Australia	5,348	504	0	0	857	173	0	319	320	c	**	0 047	7	ć
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 0	3	0	ţ	7	coc'	3
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	c	c) C		0 0	0 0	0	> 0	> (
Canada	6,355	4,110	161	0	1.429	222	(8)	301	120	9000	9 8	177	0 0	o (
France	0	0	0	0	C	9		3	3 0	9 6		0,741	13,096	Б В
Malaysia	Q	0	0	٥	158	^	0	20.0	8	0 0	() ()	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	-	99	c	343	470	27.5	- •
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	, ru	0	e un	i i	9
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	7	0	0	114	0	0	192	0	163	476	476	2
Norway	0	0	0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		- 0
People's Republic of China	0	0	999	7,216	1,290	0	0	0	0	347	က	9,524	9.524	28
Puerto Rico	0	0	Φ '	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	155	394	394	-
Homania	5 (0 (٥ (222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	222	-
Spain	¬ •	5	> •	o :	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	111	Ø
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(S)	(8)	<u> </u>
Virgin Islands	o	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	46	46	<u> </u>
Other Western												•	?	ē
Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0	0	318	318	-
Other Eastern Hemisphere	404,	-	1,032	215	1,235	477	0	346	1,896	81	882	6.165	7.569	23
Subtotal Other	13,108	4,665	1,868	7,764	4,970	666	(s)	1,644	2,692	705	1,671	26,972	40,079	123
Total Imports	66,713	4,665	4,449	7,764	6,569	1,595	(S)	2,012	4.249	1.172	2.327	34 803	101 516	303
													,	3

Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.
 (s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
 Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
 Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

(cialing puberout)						
Common of the			Petroleum Administrati	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts		
Continuouiy	1	H	111	Ŋ	>	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1	0	441	0	0	5,620	6,061
Natural Gas Liquids	47	512	963	(s)	129	1.651
Pentanes Plus	0	72	0	0	0	72
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	47	435	963	(s)	129	1,574
Ethane	(s)	154	0	0	0	154
Propane	恕		906	(s)	51	1,111
Normal Butane	ឌ	. 44	57	(s)	11	233
sobutane	0	77	0	0	0	77
	22	0	270	0	38	329
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	-	0	0	0	0	-
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	221	0	108	329
Kerosene	ιΩ	0	(s)	0	(s)	ហ
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	(8)	160	0	552	715
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	3,967	0	4,609	8,576
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	27	10	44	-	46	127
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	27	685	0	(s)	712
Special Naphthas	ო	5	34	0	-	48
Lubricants	87	16	185	•	4	353
Waxes	ო	CV	14	0	e	22
පී	757	307	2,579	0	3,003	6.646
Asphalt	ผ	4-	(s)	(s)	8	26
Miscellaneous Products	13	2	80	0	8	25
Total Product Exports	066	885	9,130	7	8,558	19,565
Total Exports	990	1,326	9,130	2	14,178	25,626

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

Commodity			Petroleum Administrati	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts		
	-	=	=	2	>	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) 1	O	5,454	(\$)	0	55.042	907.09
atural Cas Limide	•					06+100
:	9	5,446	8,097	7	1.819	15 700
mostor Dotoloum Conon	0	803	0	0	2	50,733
	430	4,644	8,097) /	0 0	803
cubile	•	1,605	S.	- 0	0.	14,997
Ргорале	206	1.372	770 9	1 0	(s)	1,606
Normal Butane	222	864	1 163	` `	730	9,258
************	c	803	25.	(s)	1,090	3,330
	100	3	0 10	0	0	803
	1	† (23	0	791	1 624
Kernsene-Tyne let Firel	- (0	433	0	C	435
75000	9/1	139	653	0	674	7
Picture End Oil	88	(s)	4	0	,	5
	865	56	3.885	(6)	- 00+ 0+	000
sidual ruel Oil	1,065	0	23.476	(e)	10,100	14,913
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	560	110	000	7	35,902	60,443
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	*	344	560,1	10	246	2.019
Special Naphthas	1 4	200	191,4	0	651	5 222
	5 1	507	307	ო	255	130
	SCL.	277	2,962	74	450	67.
WAXES	49	6	293	: 3	o c	4,910
Peroleum Coke	2.820	2753	24 060	(e)	₹	392
Asphalt	1	74	506'16	80	26,778	64,327
TO TO	164	3 8	89	ıc.	14	183
Total Product Exports	7640	O CO	20.	-	45	348
	£ 0.	ecs, e	78,147	48	77,821	173,024
Total Exports	7,649	14,813	78,147	48	129 RE3	200
						220,000

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

Agamenta	Destination	Crude Oil 1	P.G	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubrit cants	Waxes	Petro- leum Coke	Asphalt	Other ²	Total	Total (Daily Average)
State Stat	Argentina	0		0	0	9	0		က	_	0	©	110	13	4
1		00	<u> </u>	o -	00		288	5 o	ω Ν	- 0	520 0	_	ର ହ	297 592	유 8
1	1	0		0	0		0				0		0	-	(s)
1	Belgium & Luxembourg	00	0 0	0 0	00		0		_	_	424	00		438	5.
1, 439 255 110 85 11 45 5 5 55 25 125 2,588 1, 439 255 110 85 11 45 5 5 5 5 5 125 2,588 1, 439 255 110 85 11 45 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 1, 430 255 25 25 25 25 25 25	Brazil	0 0	o c	> C	00		0 0	e)	<u> </u>		2 0	00	V C	& 4	- (s)
1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Canada	44	854	290	251	•	8	, =		3	565	8	128	2,388	88
1	Chile	0	(2)	0	0		0	<u>(S</u>	ત	<u>(s)</u>	0	٥	-	က	(s)
S	China (Taiwan)	0		0	0	0	0 ((S)	ω	<u>@</u> (21	(S)	, ·	22 1	<u>s</u>
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Colombia	0	, C	0 0	00	0 0	0 0	۲ ا	ত্র	ହ	(8)	0 0	4	- 4	⊛ ⊚
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Costa Hica	> c		o c	0 0	o c	oc				290	•	Ē	8	£
Second Color	Dominican Republic		7	0	0	0	0	0	(C)	0	30	0	-	55	
State Stat	Ecuador	0	i o	0	0	0	0	٥	_	<u></u>	0		~ ~	က	<u>(8</u>
S	Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	φ.	0		0	0	0	©	α Ι ·	(S)
Second Foreign Seco	i	0	0	0 (0 0	0 0	0 0	4 0	ହେଞ	0 0	0 0	න ව	<u>(</u>	4	<u>©</u> (
Color Colo	Finland	>		o c	> C	o c	275	5 C	<u>•</u>	~	0	00	137	(a) 4 13	(e) 7.
S	cific le			3, 0	25.	82	°	• •	(S)	0	0	0	0	171	· φ
Signature Sign	Ghana	0	0	٥	0	0	0	0	(8)	0	0	0	0	<u>(s)</u>	<u>(s)</u>
Signature Sign	Greece	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	©	0	0	0	⊕ :	en i	<u>(s)</u>
\$ = 0.00 (3) (4) (5) (7) (8) (7) (8	Guatemala	0	සු අ	0 0	0 (Φ (0 0	0 0	. 3	0 0	00	0 0		9	- 4
(s)	Guinea	0 0		D 0	0 0	9 0	9 0	5 C	2		> 0	> C		e e	D E
(s)	Honduras	5 C	೭೬	-	o c	(S	834			<u> </u>	0			637	27
Second Color Seco	Figure 2		Œ	• •	0		•	(S)	47	(S)	٥		8	2	~
(a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	Indonesia	0		0	0	0	0	(3)	ന	9	0	0	9	80	(S)
State Stat	ran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
(s)	Israel	0	•	0	0	0 (0 (© (©	Ø §	ļ °		(s)	5 13	(S)
1		> C	ê	.	0 0	, K	o c	0 0	- (S)	C D			1	75	۰ ۲
1 2,304 6 17 2 1280 (s) 11 3,633 1	ŀ	00	5¢ °	0	0	. 0	• •	<u>(</u>	2	(S)	0		(<u>s</u>)	54	I (N
Diffic of term	H	0	E	0	0	-	2,304		17	EVI	1,280	(S)	F	3,633	121
(s)	Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<u>(</u>	0	٥ (0	(s)	® ;	(S)
(s)	Korea, Republic of	0 (0 6	- (-	è c	50	-	٠ ,	28	o c	ē	ş	: "	4 7 (9)
(s) (e) (f) (f) (f) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g) (g	Kuwait	> c	5 C	o c	-	> <	> <	0	۰ ۲	E	•		Œ	4 +-	Œ
0 969 3 26 0 601 1 53 9 26 0 8 1,695 0 (8) 3 26 0 601 1 53 9 26 0 8 1,695 0 (8) 1 0 0 258 3 10 (8) 0 0 142 1,808 0 (8) 0 0 0 0 0 0 1,109 0 (8) 0 0 0 0 0 (8) 0 0 0 (8) 133 0 0 0 0 0 0 (8) 0 0 (8) 0 0 (8) 0 0 0 (8) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Lebanon	> 0	90	0	0	0	0	0	• •	0	0				(E)
0 969 3 26 0 601 1 53 9 26 0 8 1,695 0 (s) 1 0 0 258 3 10 (s) 1,393 0 142 1,808 0 (s) 0 0 0 0 (s) (s) 112 0 (s) 1139 0 (s) 0 0 0 0 0 (s) (s) 0 0 0 (s) (s) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Malavsia	0	0	0	0	(s)		0	•	0	D	_	(s)	-	(s)
(s)	Mexico	0	696	n	8	0		₩ (8	თ ;	8		« 0 9	1,695	57
(s) (s) (s) (d) (d) (d) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e) (e	Netherlands	0 (- 1	01	0 0	2 م		mc	2 9	<u>(s)</u>	1,393		142	908,	3 2
(s) (s) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t	Netherlands Antilles	5 C	Ø 8	> c	> C	3 0		o c	<u> </u>	S	17.0) (§)	97.	<u>ئ</u>
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	New Zealand	o 0	<u> </u>	0	0	0		0	<u> </u>	2				? <u>©</u>	@
0 (s) 0 0 0 (s) 0 1 (s) 92 0 (s) 93 0 (s) 0 0 136 0 0 (s) 0 0 0 0 136 0 38 0 0 0 (s) 23 (s) 0 (s) (s) 242 0 0 0 0 (s) (s) 23 (s) 0 0 (s) 62 508 1 0 0 0 (s) (s) 1 (s) 63 0 (s) 0 0 (s) 83		0		0	0	٥		D	0	0	0	<u>(8</u>		(s)	
0 (\$) 0 0 136 0 0 (\$) 0 0 0 0 136 0 0 136 0 0 136 0 0 136 0 0 136 0 0 136 0 0 0 136 0 0 0 136 0 0 0 136 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Norway	0	0	0	0	0	<u>(8</u>	0	-	<u>ه</u>	92		_	8	က
0 10 0 0 231 0 (8) 1 (8) 0 (8) 242 0 38 0 0 0 (8) 23 (8) 0 0 (8) 62 0 0 0 0 0 (8) (9) 0 0 (8) 1 (8) 0 (8) 0 0 0 (8) (9) 1 81 0 (8) 83	Pacific Trust Terr.	0	Đ.	0	0	98			(S)	0	0			138	ı,
0 (s) 0 (s) (s) (s) (s) 0 (s)	Panama	0	유 (0 0	0 (<u> </u>		Ø.	- E	Ø 9	0 0		<u>@</u> 3	242	æ (
508 1 0 0 0 (s) 1 13 1 0 (s) 4 529 0 (s) 0 (s) 83	Peru	0 0	, w	0	0 0	o c	0	<u> </u>	3 2	2	> C	> C	e e	Z ~	
0 (8) 0 0 0 0 (8) (8) 1 81 (0 (8)	Philippines	- 75	O F	o c	0 0	00		2	E E		c		4	- 0. U	(e) 18
	Rep. of South Africa		(<u>s</u>)	0	0	0		(8)		-	8	3	(s)	8	m
	,														

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (Continued)

Total (Daily	Average) (3) (4) (5) (5) (6) (6) (7) (7) (8) (8) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10) (10
Total	(s) (s) 29 928 928 928 928 928 928 928 928 928
Other2	(8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9
Asphalt	(g)
Petro- leum	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Waxes	(a)
Lubri-	(3) (8) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9) (9
Special Naphthas	(g)
Residual Fuel Oil	203 203 0 0 0 1,306 1,306 0 0 375 259 259 8,576
Dist. Oilei	(e) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Jet Fuel	330000000000000000000000000000000000000
Finished Motor Gasoline	
LPG	(s) 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Crude Oil 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Destination	Singapore Saudo Mabia Singapore Spain Surimam Sweden Sweden Switzerland Traindad and Tobago Urited Arab Emirates United Kingdom U.S.S.R. United Kingdom Venezuela West Germany Yugosiavia Other Total

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports. Includes pentianes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude	LPG.	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri- cants	Waxes	Petro- leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
	c	-	c	431	9	C	4	115	ო		<u>(S)</u>	27.1	826	8
Argentina	0	- ~	269 2	0	-	800	4	99	.00	1,677	2	126	2,992	o ·
	0		1 0	(S)	862	1,761		17	(S)	0	0 7	m +	2,731	Φ τ
Bahrain	Ф С	(S)	o (g	-	(s) (s)	0	(<u>s)</u>	v 96	- c	6,935		- w	7,054	- 52
Begjuill & Luxeliloovig	0	່ວ		0	0	0	80	9	(s)	461	0	15	503	
Cameroon		0	0 ;	0	0 10	0 0	0 ,	(s)	(S)	151	0 ;	(s)	151	(s)
Canada	5,454	4,669	474 476	\$ 6	3,545 9,55	6,439	<u>g</u> «	è	(e)	2,500	3 ~	7	557	5 0
Chile	> c	- 0	3 0	3 □	920	4.140	· -	110	(3)	247	1 —	12	5,433	1 15
Colombia	0	1 ო	• 0	0	0		7	83	61	~	0	14	151	(s)
Costa Rica	0	49	(s)	0	0	0	17	47	***	52	\$	6	153	(s)
Denmark	0	9	0	0	(S)	(S)	0	თ :	y 1	812	0	*** (819	~ 17
Dominican Republic	0 (317	0 6	00	0 0	0	(S)	- α	- 0	\$ ℃	(s)	Φ 5	3 6	- 0
Ecuador	0 0	985 *	8 0	o c	(e)	(e)	¥	2 0	9	0	1 C	2 ~	3.5	(S)
Egypt	o c		o C	0) ()	0	က ()	. 4	<u>(8</u>	0	(s)	14	%	(S)
Enland	• 0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(S)	0		2	ဖ	(8)
France	Ö	39	-	0	_	1,384	(s)	12	15	3,920		1,262	6,633	50
French Pacific Isl	0	(s)	35	5	83	350	0	(۱	0 (0 (જ જ	5 13	288	2
Ghana	0	0 1	0 0	00	141	0 0	9	(S)	ے و	2 6	> C	(S)	241	(S)
Greece	0	φ 1	0 (> 0	(S)	o c	<u> </u>	, <u>2</u>	9	3	9	ı ıc	808	- 0
Guatemala	00	2 2 3 3	> C	o c	o c	452	† (2)	5 ~	, 0	0	2	(S)	8 8	1
Guinea			9	0	(S)	0	3	29	G	(8)	(\$)	:	2	(s)
Long Kons	· C	۰	ò	0	<u> </u>	2,544	2	1 5	2	0		∞	2,573	۵
Direction of the contraction of	0	· S	0	0	<u>s</u>	0	(S)	1 25	-	33	(S)	29	220	
Indonesia			0	o	-	0	(S)	ළ '	(S)	357	~ <	5 c	406	- 3
Iran	0	0	0	0 (0		- ¢	- •	-	⊃ (2	- C	> 0	- ç	(S) (S)
Israel	0 0	8 4	0 0	00	ହ		N 60	7	- 40	7.822	- c	1,346	12,956	36
(taly	0 0	2	0	0	249		0	27	0	0	-	(s)	556	8
lamaica) (S)	243	25	0	0	250	(s)	131	(\$)		છ	σ ;	928	en ;
Japan	0	32	(S)	0 (2,967	•	319	241	8	14,045	- c	45.9 45.9	30,413	(a)
Jordan	0 0	(3)	O +	0 0	20.0	2719	(S)	48	7	857	(S)	401	5.738	(3)
Korea, Republic of	> C	n c	Ę	0 0	30	i o	(S)	. 2	(S)	(s)	0	-	8	(s)
Kuwan	.	0	2	0	0	0	0	8		:	(s)	-	ത	(s)
Lebanon	0	~	0	0	0	8	٥	2	(S)	0	(8)	(s)	368	-
Malaysia	0	(s)	0	0	(S)		(S)	80			-	5.5	122	(s)
Mexico	0	6,954	45	403	(S)		24.5	553	. S		- •	527	10,432	- d
Netherlands	0	146	o į	0 5	(s)	6/1,1	ñ 3	20 6	4. C	178'6	- c	و ا	7,503	8 6
Netherlands Antilles	0	4	/A ,	25.	Q &		<u> </u>	÷ £	્	ָרָר בּי	9	<u>(</u>	25.	7 7
New Zealand		(S)	4 5	> C	<u></u>	0	9 07	28	9	3		9 (7)	45	(S)
Nicaragua		<u>1</u>	• •	0	• •		(S)	113	(S)		_	m	117	(S)
Nigeria		9 9	0	0	(s)	(S)	0	က	Ø	1,00,1	Ø	_	1,008	က
Dacific Teast Tear			0	0	136	0	0	-7	0	_		<u>(S</u>	137	(s)
Panama	0	147	113	٥	1,547	1,236	7	<u>ጽ</u> ;	© (8 8	জ -	40	3,142	ത
Pen		107	0 (0	576	0 ((S)	5.5	<u>.</u>		Ø 3	, t		× (4
Philippines	0 (4 (3) [200	4 t	17.	- 12		-	194	2 50	(5)
Puerto Hico	264,	, ea	40	9	<u>(</u>	10	(S)	108	. <u>26</u>	362	-	433		က
Tep. of Soull Allice		•												
See footnotes at end of table.	6													

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - November 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Total (Daily											N 3						
Total	254	2.953	9,018	8 5	55 15	203	284	493	423	3,548	9 0	1.254	42,586	1,266	479	12,740	233,520
Other2	7.6	12	311	- 0	ט נט	124	7	174	នុ	8	9	25 1	(s)	8	(s)	197	8,430
Asphalt	c	(s)	(s)	9	<u> </u>	(S)	(S)	> ((8)	<u>o</u> c	(S)	:	0	<u>(S)</u>	0	5	183
Petro- leum	. I			8 8													
Waxes	(8)	_	 C	0	-	 (<u>s</u>	ું જે	7	0	(S)	4	; ٥	9 ((s)	4 66	337
Lubri- cants	148	22	. 86 - 86 - 1	5	6 i	2 5	3 E	2 2	3 2	268	7	<u>6</u>	(S)	3	(e)	4 910	2,00
Special Naphthas	-	8 (3	(g)	0	(s)	7 U	(S)	(S)	3	0	(S)	5	9	2	9	2 %	1
Residual Fuel Oil	(S)	2,708	- C	0	0 0	8	0	0	3,251	0	0	(5)	(EC.)	o c	1,709	60,443	
Dist. Fuel	(8)	232	30	0	0 0	(S)	(S)	S	5	0	0	<u>(</u>	(S)	0	335	14,913	
Jet Fuel		> c	0	0 1	00	206	0	0	-	0 (> c	0 0	0	0	0	2,075	
Finished Motor Gasoline	0 0	•	0	0 (- ဓ္က	0	0	٥	(s)	0 6	્	ì	0	0	<u>(8)</u>	1,624	
LPG	78 5	ī 4	0	n c	3 CV	43	(S)	- !	48	9	526	14	(S)	0	135	14,997	
Crude Oil 1	0 0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0	5 6	o c	(S)	37,574	٥	0	10,016	60,496	
Destination	Singapore	Spain	Surram	Switzerland	Thailand	Trinidad and Tobago	I Inited Amb Cariaba	Linited Kinedom	II S S B	Uruquay	Venezvela	Virgin Islands	West Germany	Yugoslavia	Oner	l otal	4 5

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports. Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oii and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

	PA	PAD District	_		PAI	PAD District II	1				PAD District III	rict III			PAD	PAD	
Commodity	East	Appa- lachi- an #1	Total	Appa- fachi- an #2	Ind., III., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla. Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	V V V Coast	United States
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate) Refinery Tank Farms and Pipelines Leases Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹ Alaskan In-Transit Total		111111	12,710 1,439 53 0 0 0 14,202	11111	111111	11111	111111	13,180 62,175 1,543 0 0 76,898	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	48,126 94,150 16,900 443,046 0 602,222	2,134 10,481 1,275 0 0 13,890	22,213 31,375 1,156 0 24,172 78,916	98,363 199,620 20,927 443,046 24,172 786,128
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil) Refinery Bulk Terminal Pipeline Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	38,678	2,816	41,494 133,747 29,114 245 204,600	919	41,519 	6,474	15,070	63,879 81,090 35,282 1,770	9,378	72,438	46,181	5,024	240	134,006 91,281 43,584 5,550 274,421	11,727 3,185 2,579 183 17,674	61,827 24,423 4,504 118 90,872	312,933 333,726 115,063 7,866 769,588
Pentanes Plus Refinery	1 1 5 E		Et 80 0 0 1 4		5 1 4 1 5 4 T	8 8	1 22 1	307 1,680 366 284 2,637	1 1 88 1	185	8 1 1	1 1 2	6 K	2,556 1,211 942 5,006	16 0 77 76 169	8 2 2 2 3	641 4,261 1,659 1,334 7,895
Liquefled Petroleum Gases Refinery Bulk Terminal Pipeline Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	728	1 9 1 8	754 1,462 1,611 235 4,062	1 22	2,068	36	1,023	3,194 18,427 5,559 1,483 28,663	913 1 81	825 1 2,968	1,753	£ E	207	2,856 59,532 5,744 4,414 72,546	305 111 432 105 953	645 1,380 0 96 2,121	7,754 80,912 13,346 6,333 108,345
Ethane Refinery Bulk Terminal Pipeline Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	6 C		0000		32 g	о O	0 1 1 0	15 2,682 1,482 223 4,402		925	0 0		0 1	7 15,174 2,011 1,044 18,236	0 129 3 25. 25.	00000	31 17,856 3,622 1,270 22,779

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

PAD	Dist. United V States	Coast 0 334 0 334	224 3,762 485 46,428 0 7,070 79 3,117 788 60,377	32 32	387 2,522 719 9,985 0 1,998 1,117 15,864			4,924 26,323 3,390 17,848 10,722 42,980
CAG	<u> </u>		157 110 180 67 514	വവ	101 108 122 122	24 o 8 a o 0	0,0	462 463 1,214
	Total	12.1	1,334 32,151 2,491 1,855 37,831	(A) (A)	784 7,069 901 1,010 9,764	555 5,138 341 505 6,539	86 66	12,710 9,087 17,619
	New Mexico		1 1 1	١	 0 & &	/ B	١	42 6 165
Strict III	No. La.	0	ا ₁	١	8 1 = 1	14 - 1	٥	181 220 530 54
PAD District III	La. Gulf No. La., Coast Ark.	156	1,178	0	47t 86	245	ი 	4,881 2,173 7,587
	Texas Gulf Coast	£ 1	99 1171	10	88 1 1 88 1 1 88 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	365	88 1	6,942 6,162 8,961
	Texas	1	8 1 55	° I	99	8 1 2	- 1	664 704 686 426
	Total	118	1,431 12,567 2,913 918 17,829	88	1,168 1,868 892 273 4,201	442 1,310 272 69 69 2,093	125 125	4,176 2,912 7,743 3,779
=	Okla., Kans., Mo.	, (4)	253 1 1 614	١	304	6 1 4 1	- 1	1,102 403 1,623 1,079
PAD District II	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	1	1 1 2	⁸ Ι	E 4	1 1 2	0	125 86 152 5
Ρ/	Ind., III., Ky.	1 16	1,157 	١	89 1 89	1 23	124	2,921 2,423 5,885 2,694
	Appa- lachi- an #2	. 1	1101	١	0 1	23 1	0	28 0 1
=	Total	45 45	616 1,115 1,486 198 3,415	00	82 328 125 35 570	4 tb 0 4 tS	86 86	4,051 1,996 5,682 1,400
PAD District I	Appa- lachi- an #1	١	" I I [®] I	١	8	11 1	0	136 10 352 249
a	East Coast	Jse 45	£ 11 8 1	0	32	N N	88	3,915 1,986 5,330 1,151
	Commodity	Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use Refinery Total	Propane For Other Uses Refinery	Neimai Duaire foi reuo, reeu use Total	Normal Butane For Other Uses Bulk Terminal Pipeline Natural Gas Processing Plant	Isobutane Refinery Bulk Terminal Pipeline Natural Gas Processing Plant	Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol Refinery	Pefinery Refinery Naphthas and Lighter Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils Heavy Gas Oils Residuum

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

	ρĄ	PAD District		1	PAI	*					PAD District III	ict III	-		PAD	PAD	
Commodity	East	Appa- lachi- an #1	Total	Appa- lachi- an #2	Ind., III., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla, Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf No. La. Coast Ark.		New Mexico	Total	Hocky Mft.	V West Coast	United
Motor Gasoline Blending Components Refinery	4,801 	8 111	4,869 12 0 4,881	6	4,794	729	1,722	7,285 161 25 7,471	1,454	696'8	998'9	136	<u> </u>	17,576 956 0 18,532	1,768	8,750 186 0 8,936	40,248 1,315 25 41,588
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components Refinery	0	١	00	1	83	0	- 52	105 105	0	8	119	0	0	149 149	00	200	274
Total Finished Motor Gasoline Refinery	7,761	8 111	5,096 38,589 14,900 58,585	8 111	6,468	1,44 1 1 1	2,989	10,994 31,336 17,743 60,073	2,187	9,438	4,791	71 110	5 1 1 1	17,298 14,379 21,133 52,810	2,144 1,793 1,245 5,182	7,879 11,643 2,243 21,765	43,411 97,740 57,264 198,415
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline Refinery Bulk Terminal Pipeline	1,678	187	1,865 17,044 5,431 24,340	- L - 62	2,866	85 1 1	1,746	5,492 15,808 8,502 29,802	90,111	3,889	1,605	346	۱۱۱	7,006 6,101 8,044 21,151	1,368 1,080 605 3,053	3,232 5,779 1,056 10,067	18,963 45,812 23,638 88,413
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline Refinery Bulk Terminal Pipeline Total	3,083	44	3,231 21,545 9,469 34,245	g ;	3,602	. I l	1,243	5,502 15,528 9,241 30,271	1,098	5,549	3,186	36	96 	10,292 8,278 13,089 31,659	776 713 640 2,129	4,647 5,864 1,187 11,698	24,448 51,928 33,626 110,002
Finished Aviation Gasoline Refinery Bulk Terminal Pipeline Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	8 0		28 446 0 0 474		105		1 1 1	120 440 14 0 574	98 89 	372 	203	° °	0 0	661 90 5 68 824	59 17 0 0 76	221 421 22 664	1,089 1,414 41 68 2,612

See footnotes at end of table.

G Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

	2	PAD District 1			PA	PAD District II	=1				PAD District III	trict III			PAD	PAD	
Commodity	East	Appa- lachi- an #1	Total	Appa- lachi- an #2	Ind. III., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf No. La., Coast Ark.		New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist.	United
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel Refinery	275	7 111	296 501 100 897		999	ģ 1	106	772 510 189	88 1 1	827	22g 1 1	6211	89	1,779	211 8 81	756 414 304	3,814 1,510 1,195
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel Refinery Bulk Terminal Pepeline Total	1,222	111	1,222 5,603 2,975 9,800	8	1,398	8 111	4 46	1,995 4,967 2,416 9,378		3.130 05.111	2,788	æ		6,322 1,804 4,281 12,407	300 354 213 137 704	1,474 2,144 622 6,126	6,519 13,253 14,731 10,431 38,415
Kerosene Refinery Bulk Terminal Pipeline Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	4 1 0	28	524 4,357 397 0 5,278		523	1 1 1 05	8	972 1,422 405 0 2,799	8 7	68	4 1 1 0	<u>6</u>		1,222 524 732 2,480	ဝ ၅ ဝ ဝ ဗ္ဂ	162 39 0	2,880 6,375 1,534 2 10,791
Distillate Fuel Oils Refinery Bulk Terminal Pipeline Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	8,484	461	8,945 56,842 9,114 0 74,901	1 1 20	6.240	1,803	2,756	10,869 18,183 8,460 0 37,512	901	9,898 	4,152	1,377	!	16,389 6,974 9,683 2 33,048	2,090 857 517 0	5,208 5,542 1,105 0	43,501 88,398 28,879 2
Residual Fuel Oils Refinery Bulk Terminal Pipeline	1,859	00	1,959 22,271 5 5 24,235	8	1,805	22	ž	2,254 1,438 0 3,692	⁶⁶	4,069	2,333	1 1		6,949 3,407 0 10,356	619 0 0 619	6,560 1,631 123 8,314	18,341 28,747 128 47,216
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock Refinery	298 298	00	88 88	00	188 188	00	82 83	241	67	604 604	326 326	ឧឧ	00	1,017	00	97 97	1,653
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock Refinery	0 0	00	0 0	00	25 25	00	00	25	179	1,170	200	00	00	1,549 1,549	60 83	22 22	1,738 1,738

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

	/d	PAD District			PA	PAD District II	=				PAD District III	trict III			PAD	PAD	
Commodity	East Coast	Appa- lachi- an #1	Total	Appa- lachi- an #2	Ind., III., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas	Texas Gulf Coast	La, Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	Dist. West Coast	United States
Special Naphthas Refinery	56	۶ C	619 619	0 0	187	6 C	115	302 124	35	866	105	116	0 0	1,254 33	500	30 30	1,929 806
Total	1	· 	683	1	1	1		426	- 1	l			1	1,399	5	329	2,847
Lubricants Refinery Bulk Terminal	1.134	108	1,935 1,087 3,022	0	883	0	524	1,407 745 2,152	88	3,695	1,485	687	0	5,906 282 6,188	65 3 65	502 611 1,113	9,812 2,728 12,540
Waxes Refinery Total	0	2	22	١	1 33	0	6	72	\$t	1 242	139	1 55	0	451 451	<u>t</u> t	8 8	636 636
Petroleum Coke Refinery Total	835 835	00	835 835	00	376 376	333	88	782 782		317	1,166	201	00	1,685	190	1,509	5,001 5,001
Asphalt and Road Oil Refinery	1,139	<u> </u>	1,216 1,808 3,024	174	1,569	976	296	3,315 1,614 4,929	1 436	899	669	99 1	508	2,692 474 3,166	1,088 148 1,236	1,473 246 1,719	9,784 4,290 14,074
Miscellaneous Products Refinery Bulk Terminal Pipeline Natural Gas Processing Plant Total	139	0 1 1	159 132 12 0 0 303	- 1 1	117	£ 1		133 105 105 138	SS	427	156	8 +		731 193 274 10 1,208	13 90 2 701	197 129 80 0 0 406	1,233 499 561 15 2,308
Total Stocks, All Oils	1	l	218,802	I	1	ı	1	258,919	1	1	I	ı	1	876,643		31,564 169,788	1,555,716

Includes 33.879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
 Not Applicable.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, November 30, 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

18,906	15,909 24,776 4,881 65,787 65		Leaded	Unleaded		Distillate	Residua
18,909 24,776 4,881 6,01 728 679 6	18,909	Otate	Motor Gasoline	Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	P. E.	Q. Pee
Section Sect	1,229	PAD District Total	18.909	24.776	4884	101.10	
1,415 1,486 2,79 3,206 2,83 3,206 2,83 3,206 2,83 3,206 2,83 3,206 2,83 3,206 2,83 3,207 3,23	1485 2483 2581 2581 2581 2581 2483	Connecticut	601	728	67	9,707	24,23
1,412	1,442 1,513 217 1,204 2,475 2,495 3,205 2,495 3,205 2,495 3,205 2,495 3,205 2,495 3,003 4,715 2,495 3,003 4,742 2,495	Delaware, D.C., Maryland	633	1,485	579	5.281	2 226
1,412 1,613 217 217 218 217 218	1,412 1,613 217 1,204 303	Florida	2,493	3,206	283	2.246	- 2
Section	1,000 0,00	Georgia	1,412	1,613	217	1,204	326
1,000 1,00	1,200, 2,304	Maine	303	618	61	1,461	495
3,000	1,000	New Hampshire Vermont	40°	910	833	4,769	703
2,819	1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	New Jersey	0000	0 5	3 ;	915	106
1,337	1,397	New York	200,0	4,2/9	91.0	18,519	10,129
1,255 3,905 1,032 2,557 3,905 1,032 2,34 2,34 3,91 1,25 1,340 2,344 3,345	1,294 1,29	North Carolina	1 397	4.542	760	11,120	4,176
1,027 1,035 1,03	1,125 1,125 1,125 1,125 1,125 1,125 1,125 1,125 1,125 1,126 1,127 1,126 1,127 1,126 1,127 1,126 1,127 1,126 1,12	Pennsylvania	2 557	2,050	700	1,794	617
1,426	1,426	Rhode Island	243	599	250,1	04-,0	7,730
1,426 1,517 382 313 314 325 324 325 324 325	1426 1,517 382 3,271 3,29 3,271 3,20 3,271 3,20 3,271 3,20 3,271 3,20 3,271 3,20 3,271 3,20 3,271 3,20 3,272 3,273 3,223 3,273 3,223 3,273 3,223	i	780	1.027	173	7,100	174
198 315 21300 21,030 23,94 23,54 23,64	1.00	Virginia	1.426	1.517	200	155,1	91
1,020	1,000	West Virginia	210	198	31	177'5	1,29
1,172	1,172	PAD District II Total	21300	24 030	1000	2 2 2	Po !
1,525 1,390 2,598 627 1,525 1,390 2,598 627 1,525 1,390 2,598 627 1,990 1,878 2,948 627 1,990 1,878 2,938 2,948 628 2,948 628 2,948 2,259 2,948 2,259 2,948 2,259 2,948 2,259 2,948 2,259 2,948	2,085	Illinois	2 54.5	4 4 45	4,534	29,052	3,692
1,525	1,000		2000	04-40	225	5,113	88
1,725 1,390 26 1,726 1,390 26 1,726 1,447 192 1,988 859 w 1,088 859 w 2,773 3,259 560 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,396 w 1,390 1,390 1,497 1,796 w 1,944 1,796 w	1,525 1,390 26 1,994 1,172 1,477 1,994	Lower Care	7887	2,948	627	3,779	61
1,325 1,330 26 1,325 1,347 192 1,986 859 w 1,086 859 w 2,773 3,259 560 2,773 3,259 560 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,381 1,182 1,182 1,182 0 1,182 0 1,183 0 1,183 0 1,184 0 1,184 0 1,185 0 1,185 0 1,185 0 1,185 0 1,185 0 1,185 0 1,185 0 1,185	1,722 1,339 26 1,994 1,725 1,347 192 1,644 1,996 1,879 203 2,797 1,086 633 w 2,239 2,773 3,229 560 3,336 1,292 1,128 322 1,663 1,292 1,128 322 1,663 1,294 1,097 w 1,006 1,296 1,097 w 1,007 1,296 1,097 w 1,007 1,007 1,489 33 2,947 1,007 1,489 33 2,947 1,007 1,489 33 2,947 1,007 1,489 33 2,947 1,007 1,489 33 2,947 1,007 1,007 1,007 1,007 1,	Karese	200	200	3	1,209	>
1,172 1,447 192 1,990 1,878 203 1,088 6,53 w 1,088 6,53 w 2,773 3,259 560 1,292 1,128 322 1,292 1,128 322 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,182 1,182 1,020 1,381 19 1,020 1,381 19 1,020 1,381 19 1,020 1,381 19 1,020 1,381 19 1,020 1,489 33 1,020 1,21 1,031 1,041 1,786 w 1,944 1,786 w	1,172 1,447 192 1,644 1,996 1,878 203 2,797 1,086 653 w 2,229 1,086 653 w 2,229 1,087 2,773 2,229 81 1,662 1,296 1,097 w 1,862 1,296 1,097 w 1,862 1,296 1,097 w 1,862 1,296 1,097 w 1,862 1,296 1,097 w 1,866 1,296 1,097 w 1,866 1,296 1,097 w 1,866 1,381 1,99 2,167 1,538 3,058 452 3,986 1,644 1,489 3,33 2,947 1,644 1,489 3,33 2,947 1,644 1,489 1,489 1,645 1,489 1,489 1,647 1,786 w 1,265 1,944 1,786 w 2,125 1,944 1,786 w 2,125 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,945 1,946 1,946 1,946 1,94	Vontrale	626,	1,390	82	1,994	7.
1,990	1,990	Monte	2/1,1	1,447	192	1,644	273
1,086 859 w 377 223 w 377 223 0 2,773 3,259 560 1,296 1,1128 322 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,248 1,489 33 <td< td=""><td> 1,086 859 w 2,239 2,</td><td>Michigan</td><td>1,990</td><td>1,878</td><td>503</td><td>2,797</td><td>357</td></td<>	1,086 859 w 2,239 2,	Michigan	1,990	1,878	503	2,797	357
0ta 377 223 w 397 273 0 397 277 0 2773 3,259 560 1,292 1,128 322 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,011 90 1,746 90 1,746 1,296 1,011 90 1,746 90 1,746 1,296 1,011 90 1,138 452 422 2,448 1,489 33 624 506 0 2,448 1,489 33 624 506 0 624 506 0 624 506 0 624 506 0 624 506 0 624 506 0 624 536 0 624 538 0 419 194 0 538 334 w 449 232 0 646 232 0 746 246 232 747 1,786 w 877 1,786	766 653 w 994 977 223 0 333 397 2773 3,259 560 3,336 1,292 1,128 322 1,862 1,862 1,296 1,090 81 1,063 10,366 1,296 1,090 81 1,063 10,366 1,296 1,090 81 1,063 10,366 1,296 1,090 81 1,063 10,366 1,109 1,011 90 906 906 1,528 3,558 4,52 3,986 3,287 1,020 1,333 1,489 3,386 4,52 3,986 3,287 6,01 1,020 1,348 1,489 33 2,947 6 6 1,020 1,348 3,33 2,947 6 6 6 1,020 1,348 3,33 4,99 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Missoria	1,088	829	*	2,239	201
1,292 1,128 322 1,128 322 1,128 322 1,128 322 1,128 322 1,128 322 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,097 w 1,182 1,007 1,011 0,011	177 223 0 333 277 3,259 560 3,336 2,773 3,259 560 3,336 1,296 1,090 81 1,063 1,296 1,097 w 1,063 1,296 1,097 w 1,063 1,109 w 227 1,296 1,011 90 906 1,296 1,011 90 906 1,298 3,058 452 3,986 3,586 1,298 1,011 90 20 30 1,298 1,381 19 2,187 60 1,298 1,489 33 2,947 60 2,182 1,182 1,187 6,194 6,194 1,102 0 227 2448 1,489 33 2,947 6 1,102 0 2448 1,489 33 2,947 6 6 1,102 0 0 0	Nobosepho	99/	633	*	994	•
1,292 1,128 3,225 560 1,292 1,128 3,222 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,097 w 1,538 3,058 4,52 1,020 1,381 1,182	1,292 1,728 322 1,862 1,990 811 1,063 1,296 1,090 811 1,063 1,090 811 1,063 1,090 811 1,063 1,091 1,091 1,1	North & Court Defeate	1/8	523	0	333	_
1,292 1,128 560 1,296 1,1128 322 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,011 90 1,746 90 1,73 258 w 1,738 3,058 452 1,020 1,381 19 1,020 1,381 19 1,020 1,381 19 2,75 213 w 8,182 1,2649 1,182 102 0 0 264 1,02 0 264 1,02 0 261 102 0 262 205 0 419 194 0 538 334 w 422 254 w 246 232 0 246 232 0 246 232 0 246 232 0 246 232 0 246 232 0 246 232 0 246 232 0 246 232 0 <	1,73 3,259 560 3,336 6,67 1,296 1,097 w 1,682	Obio	397	277	0	883	>
1,292	1.292		2,773	3,259	260	3,336	511
1,206 1,090 81 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,097 w 1,296 1,011 90 1,746 258 w 1,538 3,058 452 1,020 1,381 19 275 213 w 2748 1,489 33 2748 1,489 33 2748 1,489 33 2748 1,489 0 275 254 w 276 254 w 276 254 w 277 201 w 276 232 0 276 246 232 276 246 232 277 705 w 1,944 1,786 w	1,206 1,090 81 1,063 1,096 1,096 1,097 w 1,806 1,097 m 1,296 1,097 m 1,296 1,011 m 2,27 1,538 3,058 452 3,986 3,27 1,020 1,381 19 2,167 2,448 1,489 33 2,947 6,0 2,22 2,448 1,489 33 2,947 6,0 2,24 2,448 1,489 3,306 m 2,32 2,947 6,0 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,947 2,32 2,447 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2	- Charloma	1,292	1,128	322	1,862	190
1,296	1,296 1,097 w	Telliessee	1,206	1,090	8	1,063	205
14 13,107 18,570 1,746 173 258 w 1,538 3,058 452 1,620 1,381 19 275 213 w 276 213 w 1,020 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,182 1,182 0 2,448 1,489 33 664 305 0 261 102 0 606 306 w 419 194 0 538 332 w 422 254 w 246 232 0 246 232 0 246 232 0 246 232 0 246 232 0 246 232 0 246 232 0 145 261 w 145 261 w 145 264 w 1,944 1,786 w	13,107 18,570 1,746 23,363 10,399 1,011 90 906 9	ANISCOLISE	1,296	1,097	3	1,806	95
173 191 190 190 173 258 452 1,538 3,058 452 1,020 1,381 19 19 1,020 1,381 19 19 1,020 1,381 19 19 1,182 1,184 1,186 w	173 1,011 1,012 1,013 1,014 1,015 1,020 1,038 452 3,986 3,588 1,020 1,381 1,982 1,182 1,5914 6,034 1,182 1,182 1,5914 6,034 1,182	PAD District III Total	13.107	18 570	1746	20000	7000
173 258 W 1,538 3,058 452 1,020 1,381 19 19 19 1,182 1,184 1,186 W 1,184 1,184 W 1,1	173 258 W 227 173	Alabama	919	101	2	2000	C2,01
1,538 3,058 452 1,020 1,381 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1,538	Arkansas	173	0,0	D :	90.0	51
1,020 1,381 19	1,000 1,381 492 3,986	Louisiana	1 53B	000	≥ 0	755	9
1 2,448 1,489 33 1 2,448 1,489 33 1 2,448 1,489 33 1 2,448 1,489 33 1 2,61 102 0 2 261 102 0 2 261 102 0 4 19 194 0 5 38 382 w 4 254 w 4 385 334 w 4 4,992 6,939 121 246 232 0 145 261 w 145 261 w 1,944 1,766 w	1,725	Mississippi	000,1	2,020	452	3,986	3,32
1,182	34 2,12 12,649 1,182 15,314 34 2,448 1,489 33 2,947 624 505 0 501 261 102 0 232 606 306 w 909 419 194 w 674 419 194 w 674 419 10,511 201 10,750 4001 10,511 201 10,750 4002 6,939 121 5,332 246 232 0 331 4492 6,939 121 5,332 246 232 0 331 445 261 w 1,242 1,944 1,786 w 2,135 44,775 76,376 4,245 1,34,500	New Mexico	376	1,00	ב י	791,7	463
1,182 1,18	14 2,448 1,489 33 2,947 15 2,448 1,489 33 2,947 15 261 102 0 501 261 102 0 502 261 102 0 501 419 194 0 631 420 254 W 1,265 492 6,939 121 5,332 246 232 0 331 492 6,939 121 5,332 246 232 0 331 877 705 W 1,242 1,944 1,786 W 2,135 64,775 76,376 4,255 131,600	Toyac	7 7 7	2000	3 (153	••
1489 33 2 624 505 0 624 505 0 606 306 w 419 194 0 538 382 w 16 254 w 422 254 w 385 334 w 4992 6,939 121 246 232 0 145 261 w 145 261 w 1594 1,786 w	146 1,489 33 2,947 624 505 0 501 624 505 0 501 666 306 W 909 419 194 0 631 538 382 W 674 64775 422 254 W 1,265 705 4,992 6,939 121 5,332 5,322 705 W 1,245 1,744 1,786 W 1,242 705 W 1,786 W 1,242 1,740 705 W 1,786 W 1,242 705 W 1,242 1,740 705 W 2,135 1,740 705 W 2,135 1,740		3,102	12,649	1,182	15,914	6,036
624 505 0 261 102 0 606 306 W 419 194 0 538 382 W 422 254 W 1, 492 6,939 121 5, 246 232 0 1, 492 261 W 1, 462 232 0 1, 463 261 W 1, 464 1,786 W 2,	624 505 0 501 261 102 0 232 606 306 W 909 419 194 0 631 538 382 W 631 422 254 W 1,265 385 334 W 258 4,992 6,939 121 5,332 5,322 446 292 0 331 14 187 877 705 W 1,242 1,242 1,242 1,944 1,786 W 2,135 1,	PAD District IV Total	2,448	1,489	33	2 947	4
261 102 0 606 306 W 606 306 W 6194 0 6238 382 W 624 W 1,0,511 625 254 W 72 254 W 73 385 334 W 746 232 0 746 232 0 746 261 W 75 261 W <	261 102 0 232 606 306 W 909 419 194 0 631 538 382 W 674 4 422 254 W 1,265 385 334 W 258 4,992 6,939 121 5,332 246 232 0 331 145 261 W 1,242 1,944 1,786 W 2,135 64,775 76,376 4,245 1,34,600	Colorado	624	505	0	501	147
606 306 w 419 194 0 538 382 w 1 422 254 w 1, 422 254 w 1, 4992 6,939 121 5, 246 232 0 1, 877 705 w 1, 1,944 1,786 w 2,	606 306 w 909 419 194 0 631 538 382 w 674 422 254 w 1,265 385 334 w 258 4,992 6,939 121 5,332 246 232 0 331 46 261 w 1,242 877 705 w 1,242 1,944 1,786 w 2,135	Idaho	261	102	C	230	í.
419 194 0 538 382 w 538 382 w 422 254 w 1, 385 334 w 1, 4,992 6,939 121 5, 246 232 0 145 261 w 145 261 w 1, 1544 1,786 w 2,	419 194 0 631 538 382 w 674 422 254 w 1,265 422 254 w 1,265 4,992 6,939 121 5,332 246 232 0 331 145 261 w 1,242 1544 1,786 w 2,135 64,775 76,376 4,245 1,346	Montana	909	306	3	100	, ¢
10 9,011 10,511 201 10 4,22 254 W 1 385 334 W 1 4,992 6,939 121 5 246 232 0 0 145 261 W 1 877 705 W 2 1,944 1,786 W 2	1 9,011 10,511 201 10,750 422 254 w 1,265 385 334 w 258 4,992 6,939 121 5,332 246 261 w 1,242 877 705 w 1,242 1,944 1,786 w 2,135 64,775 76,376 4,245 1,3400	Utah	419	194	: C	864	7 6
1 9,011 10,511 201 10 422 254 W 1 385 334 W 1 4,992 6,939 121 5, 246 232 0 145 261 W 145 261 W 1, 1944 1,786 W 2,	1 9,011 10,511 201 10,750 422 254 w 1,265 385 334 w 258 4,992 6,939 121 5,332 246 232 0 331 145 261 w 187 1,944 1,786 w 2,135 64,775 76,376 4,245 1,242	Wyoming	538	383	> ;	3 5	CZ :
10,511 201 10,511 422 254 w 11,511 201 10,511 422 254 w 13,533 w 1,546 145 261 w 15,644 1,786 w 1,944 1,786 w 254 x 2,21	1 0,011 10,511 201 10,750 422 254 w 1,265 385 334 w 258 4,992 6,939 121 5,332 246 232 0 331 145 261 w 167 877 705 w 1,242 1,944 1,786 w 2,135 64,775 76,376 4,245 1,34,500		3	300	\$	6/4	102
422 254 w 1 385 334 w 121 5 4,992 6,939 121 5 246 232 0 145 261 w 1,944 1,786 w 1,22 2,23	422 254 w 1,265 385 334 w 258 385 334 w 258 4,992 6,939 121 5,332 246 232 0 331 145 261 w 167 877 705 w 1,242 1,944 1,786 w 2,135 4,926 4,575 76,376 4,255 4,926 4,345 76,376 4,245	PAD District V Total	9,011	10,511	201	10.750	8 19
385 334 W 385 334 W 4,992 6,939 121 5, 246 232 0 145 261 W 1, 1,944 1,786 W 2,	385 334 w 258 4,992 6,939 121 5,332 246 232 0 331 145 261 w 1,87 1,944 1,786 w 2,135 64,775 76,376 4,245 134,600	Alaska	422	254	*	1,265	5
	4,992 6,939 121 5,332 246 232 0 331 145 261 w 187 877 705 w 1,242 1,944 1,786 w 2,135 64,775 76,376 4,245 131,600	Arizona	385	334	*	258	
246 232 0 145 261 w 877 705 w 1,944 1,786 w	246 232 0 331 145 261 w 187 187 705 w 1,242 1,944 1,786 w 2,135 1,945 78,376 9,255	California	4,992	6:33	12	5 332	1000
145 261 W 877 705 W 1,944 1,786 W	145 261 W 151 877 705 W 1,242 1,944 1,786 W 2,135 1,	Hawaii	246	233	<u> </u>	2005	, , ,
877 705 W 1,944 1,786 W	877 705 W 1,242 1,944 1,786 W 2,135 1,	Nevada	145	261	? ;	5 6	5
1,944 1,786 W	1,944 1,786 W 2,135 1,786 4,775 78,376 4,955 1,31,000	Oregon	2,2	107	* ;	/81	5
	64,775 78.376 9.555 123	Washington	1.944	1 786	¥ 3	7,242	213
	64,775 78,376 9,255 121,000			2	*	2,135	1,16
64.775 76.376 0.350		United States Total	64.775	76.376	9 9 5 5	400	

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

Commodity										,								
	<u>"</u>	From I to			From II to	t t			From (11 to	a		ιĽ	From IV to			From V to	B	
	11	=	>		=======================================	≥	>	_	=	≥	>	=	■	>	-	=	=	≥
										1								
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	0	37	0	112	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,741	0	14,558	Q
Petroleum Products	8,182	170	0	2,843	10,481	2,322	0	81,525	36.699	0	2.291	1.763	765	1 200	•	•	\$	•
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	820	0	0	0	1,607	0	0	118	5 5	, c	,	-	3 c	> 0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	943	7,042	113	0	2,025	10,182	0	0	731	655	o c	,	> 0	> 0	-
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	682	0	102	C	C	o c) C	> 0	> 0	> c
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	52	0	0		· c	· c	0 0	o c	>	> 0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	· c	o c	2 0	-	-	> c
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,414	0	0-	1,315	1,818	1,303	0	46,220	15,307	0	1.347	451	· c	9	> C	9 0	> 6	> (
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,087	0	0	423	912	648	0	15,845	7,796	٥	549	287	۰ د	7 2 2	o c	> c	> 0	> 0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,327	0	0	892	906	655	0	30,375	7,511	0	798	195		348	> <	> c	> c	> 0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	4	0	0	0	0	13	0	218	27	0	0	0	· c	5	0 0	0 0		> c
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	121	79	0	0	8	0	0	488	27	0	252	112	0	9 6	,	-	> c	> 0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	284	0	0	158	2	456	0	9,525	3,609	0	12	4	¢	4	o c	o c	0	> 0
Kerosene	30	0	0	N	0	0	0	528	74	0	0	0	C	· C	o c	o c	> c	> c
Distilate Fuel Oil	2,264	0	0	155	531	437	0	20,256	4,259	0	389	347	0	25	0	o c	> 0	> 0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	o	46	23	0	0	697	506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	o c	o c
Naphina and Other Oils for Petro.																,	,)
Feedstock	0	12	0	19	g	0	0	თ	6	0	0	0	O	c	c	c	c	(
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	121	0	52	0	c	· c	0	o c	o c	> 0
Lubricants	0	70	0	45	8	0	0	549	338	0	52	¢	· C	· c	,	o c	, ,	> 0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	C	· C	· c	o c	0 0	0	3 (> 0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	٥	0	160	0	٥	0	92	213	0	0	c	· c	o c	o c	> c	o 0	> (
Miscellaneous Products	22	O)	0	0	0	0	0	287	5	0	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	00
Total All Products	8,182	207	0	2,955	10,481	2,322	0	81,737	36,699	0	2,291	1,763	765	1,200	3,741	0	14,601	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

Commondity	From I to	l to	-	From II to			From III to	II to			From IV to		From V to	< to
Commodity	II.	111	-	=	2	_	=	2	>	=	≡	>	=	2
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	820	0	0	1,607	٥	0	118	110	C	c	-
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	943	7,042	113	1,786	10,182	0	0	731	655		o c	o c
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0 0	· c	o c
***************************************	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥	0	· C	· C		o c	0 0
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,883	0	1,085	1,818	1,303	35,261	14,399	٥	710	451	0	*-	o c	oc
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,217	0	338	912	648	12,365	7,429	0	340	287	o		o c	0 0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,666	0	747	906	655	22,896	6,970	0	370	5	c		c	0 0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	0	0	5	49	13	0	0	0	c		.	0 0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	80	0	372	27	0	252	112	c		0 0	•
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	138	0	151	\$	456	7,155	3,225	0	121	4	0		· c	o c
Kerosene	17	0	0	0	0	332	74	0	c	· c	c		· c	0 0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,534	0	111	202	437	16,693	3,572	0	389	347	c		0 0	o c
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-) C		•	0 0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	· c	· c	o c		o c	o c
Total	5,586	0	2,290	10,361	2,322	61,651	33,099	0	1,472	1,763	765	1.200	0 0	> =
					i								•	•

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

n

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

		From I to			From II to				From III to	≡ to				From V to	
Commodity	=	=	>	_	=	^	_	New Eng	Cent	AE Co	=	>	-	=	=
Crude Oil	0	37	0	112	0	0	212	0	212	•	0	•	3,741	•	14.558
Petroleum Products	2,596	170	0	553	120	0	19,874	1,099	3,757	15.018	3.600	8			•
Liquelied Peroleum bases	o (0 (0	0	0	0	239	0	0	239	0	0	9 0	o c	? C
Motor Casolina Diandina Compania		> 0	0	0 1	0 (0	175	0	25	<u></u>	682	102	0	0) C
Finished Motor Casoline	•	> 0	¬ (0 8	0	•	149	0	0	149	52	0	0	0) C
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	-	> 0	> C	200	0 0	0 0	10,959	453	296	9,569	908	637	0	0	0
Finished Holesdad Motor Casoline	200	> 0	2 0	8 ;	> (۰ د	3,480	141	128	3,211	367	8	0	0	c
Finished Aviation Georgian		> 0	-	145	0	0	7,479	282	833	6,358	7	428	0	· C	· c
Nanhtha-Ton let Engl		> 6	-	5 (۰ ۵	0	169	4	æ	62	4	0	0	0	c
Kersene-Two let Fire!		2	> 0) C	0	0	116	9	0	901	0	0	0	0	C
Korocoro		0	¬ •	٠. ١	Э.	0	2,370	236	362	1,772	384	0	0	· C	· c
Dietilate Engl Oil		>	> 0	Ν;	٥	0	193	0	83	165	0	0	0	0	c
		> (0 (4 :	24	0	3,563	338	926	2,269	289	0	0	C	o c
Mostine and Other Oils for Date Cond The		- 9	5 6	40	(C)	0	697	0	513	184	206	0	C	· c	· c
Capaint and Offier Oils for Pero. Feed. Use		72	0	9	83	0	o,	0	0	o	o	0		· C	o c
Special Naphilias		- (0	0	0	0	සි	45	. 156	105	121	25	· c	• c	• •
Luoncants		2	0	45	8	0	249	0	369	180	338	22	· c	o c	5
Waxes		0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	c	c	2	• •	•	?
Asphalt and Road Oil		0	0	160	0	0	92	0	0	0.00	2.6	o c	ه د	o c	0
Miscellaneous Products		ത	0	0	0	0	287	0	287	0	5	0	0	0	0
Total	2,596	207	0	999	120	0	20,086	1,099	3,969	15,018	3,600	819	3,741	٥	14.601

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

	ρd	PAD District	=	PA	PAD District II	=	PA	PAD District III	=	PAI	PAD District IV	١٨	PA	PAD District V	>
Commodity	Receipts into PADD I	Ship- ments from PADD I	Net Receipt Receipts into PADD I PADD	<i>y</i> =	Ship- ments from PADD 11	Net Receipts Receipts into PADD II PADD III		Ship- ments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Ship- ments from PADD	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Ship- ments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	4,065	37	4,028	0	112	-112	14,595	212	14,383	0	0	0	0	18,299	-18,299
Petroleum Products	84,368	8,352	76,016	46,644	15,646	30,998	11,459	120,515	120,515 -109,056	2,322	3,728	-1,406	3.491	43	3.448
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	1,725	820	875	960	1,607	-647	0	228	-228	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,968	0	2,968	10,913	8,098	2,815	7,697	12,207	4,510	113	1,386	-1,273	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	175	0	175	682	0	682	0	959	- 929	0	0	0	102	0	102
Motor Gasoline Blending Components		0	149	52	0	ĸ	0	174	-174	٥	0	o	0	0	٥
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	47	5,414	42,121	21,172	4,436	16,736	1,818	62,874	-61,056	1,303	1,453	-150	2,349	0	2,349
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	16,268	3,087	13,181	11,170	1,983	9,187	912	24,190	-23,278	648	941	-293	1,203	0	1,203
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	31,267	2,327	28,940	10,002	2,453	7,549	906	38,684	-37,778	655	512	54	1,146	0	1,146
Finished Aviation Gasoline	218	4	8	41	5	28	0	242	-245	ಧ	0	ā	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	. 488	200	288	260	8	180	159	767	809	0	172	-172	312	0	312
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,683	28	9,399	3,897	678	3,219	2	13,255	-13,191	456	48	408	165	0	165
Kerosene	230	8	200	104	cv	102	0	809 809	-602	0	0	٥	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	. 20,411	2,264	18,147	6,870	1,123	5,747	53	24,904	-24,373	437	4	7	483	0	483
Residual Fuel Oil	743	0	743	206	66	107	23	903	820	0	٥	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.															
Feedstock Use	. 28	12	16	a	42	-33	35	18	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas		0	303	121	0	121	0	449	440	0	0	0	52	0	25
Libricants	594	2	524	338	92	273	133	942	608	0	0	0	55	63	4
Waxes	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	
Asphalt and Road Oil	252	٥	252	213	160	53	0	305	-305	0	c	C	· C	· C	· c
Miscellaneous Products	. 287	42	223	89	0	89	O	300	-291	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	. 88,433	8,389	80,044	46,644	15,758	30,886	26,054	26,054 120,727 -94,673	-94,673	2,322	3,728	-1,406	3,491	18,342	18,342 -14,851

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

	United States	28,079 2,914 7,794 17,371
	PAD Dist. V West	10,557 1,316 2,311 6,930
- 1	PAD Dist. IV Rocky	88 88 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82 82
ŀ	Total	10,863 635 2,811 7,417
	New	80 4 0 97
4	ر او	288 110 122 56
0 0 0	La. No. Coast Ari	3,367 339 1,314 1,714
	Texas Gulf Coast	6,305 166 824 5,315
	Texas	823 16 551 256
	Total	2,262 84 431 1,747
	Okla. Kans.	358 0 160 198
PAD District	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	228 0 228
PAI	Ind., F.y.	1,602 84 241 1,277
	Appala- chian #2	4 084
	Total	4,098 789 2,155 1,154
PAD District	Appala- chian #1	197 4 12 0 2 185 1
PA	East Appala Coast chian	3,901 777 2,155 969
	Commodity	Assidual Fuel Oil 3,901 197 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur 777 12 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur 969 185 Carater Than 1.00% Sulfur 969 185 Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estina

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

	PA	PAD District	=		A A	PAD District	=				CYC	100					
Commodity	East Coast	East Appala- Coast #1	Total	Appala- chian #2	Ind., III., Ky.	Minn. Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas	Gulf	Gulf N	<u></u>	New	Total	PAD Dist IV I	PAD Dist. V	United States
Residual Fuel Oil — 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur Refinery — Bulk Terminal — Total	356	1 1	372 5,977 6,349	0	. L	4	0	71 193 264	83	96 1	159	511	, n	326 0	117 117 117	Coast 484	1,370 6,170
Residual Fuet Oil – 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur Refinery Bulk Terminal Total	756	۷ ا ا	758 8,444 9, 202	25	400	0	123	575 441 1,016	142	582	906	8 1 1	6	1,711 1,926 3,637	138	2,064 265 2329	5,246 11,076 16,322
Residual Fuel Oil – Greater than 1.00% Sulfur Refinery Bulk Terminal Total	747	I 85	829 7,850 8,679	-	1,338	1 508	<u>6</u> 11	1,608 804 2,412	204	3,391	1,269	8	0	4,912 1,481 6,393	36 0 36	4,012 1,366 5,378	11,725 11,501 23,226

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

1		From I to		14	From II to				From III to	ll to				From V to	
Commodity	=	=	>	_	E	>	_	New Eng	Cent	At At	=	>	-	=	=
Residual Fuel Oil	0000	0000	0000	46 0 0 46	53 0 0 0	0000	697 0 528 169	0000	513 0 474 39	184 0 52 130	206	0000	9000	0000	0000

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

		Residu	Residual Fuel Oil	
Country	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	1,374	0	0	1,374
Iraq	0 0	0 0	0 6	0
Kuwait Libuo	>	> <	o c	0 0
Oatar	0 0	• •	,	o c
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,374	0	O	1,374
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	180	180
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0 (0 (0
Kan	.	.	.	0
Venezuela	1.284	248	1.896	3.428
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,284	248	2,076	3,608
i entro				
Angola	343	345	a	588
Australia	S	0	, o	72
Bahamas	534	0	0	534
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	914	8 3	0	838
Brunei	0 42	0 25	0 177	9
	95	2	£ 4	'n
	> C	.	> C	-
Flypt	• •) C	o C
400000000000000000000000000000000000000	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	322	0	629	951
Netherlands	0	•	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	824	5 0	2,838	3,691
Norway	> c	> C	.	> 0
Doorle's Beautific of China		9 6	9 0	> 0
Ded	250	. 0	. 0	250 250
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1,852	1,465	808	4,125
Yugosiavia	5 6	>	.	> <
zalre	5	5	5	>

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels) (continued)

		Residua	Residual Fuel Oil	
Country	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Other				
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	o	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	497	23	122	640
Subtotal Other	5,764	2,033	4,851	12,648
Total Imports	8,422	2,281	6,927	17,630

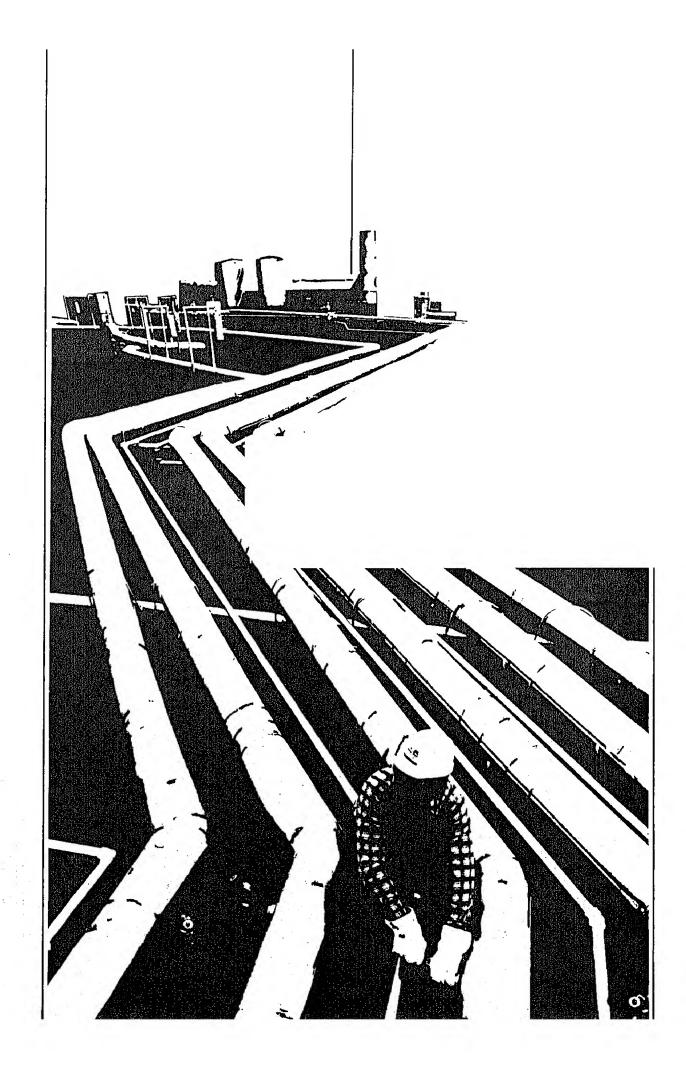
(s) = Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, November 1984 (Thousand Barrels)

		Residua	Residual Fuel Oil	
State	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
PAD District [7.620	1.977	6,085	15.682
Connecticut	66	0	0	66
Florida	0	158	496	654
Maine	0	0	286	286
Maryland	178	303	218	669
Massachusetts	737	52	1,268	2,030
New Jersey	708	193	1,627	2,528
New York	5,205	1,061	857	7,122
North Carolina	0	0	381	381
Pennsylvania	7	238	238	553
South Carolina	0	0	08	8
Vermont	13	0	-	14
Virginia	609	0	633	1,242
PAD District II	2	0	58	29
Michigan	-	0	17	17
Minnesota	0	0	O	o
North Dakota	-	0	0	-
Ohio	0	0	40	40
PAD District III	735	248	623	1,605
Orisiana	-	0	0	-
Texas	733	248	. 623	1,604
PAD District IV	ო	0	11	21
Montana	ო	0	17	21
PAD District V	8	95	137	256
California	æ	0	9	69
Hawaii	(s)	83	131	551
Washington	0	*	0	34
All PAD Districts	8,422	2,281	6,927	17,630

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.





Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; CH-(CH)n-OH. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

Deg API =
$$\frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr 60F/60F}}$$
 - 131.5

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See Operable Capacity.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See Operable Capacity.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon. (C4H10). It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C4H10). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C4H10). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C4H8), recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratifed carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, glisonite and oll shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce iow Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesei engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oll. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel OII. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizingtype burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Olls. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-Ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A voiatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for lowand medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawalian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C2H6). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that bolls at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. it is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C2H4), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fiuldized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See Motor Gasoline (Finished).

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and jubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being piaced in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See Butane.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alyklation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas Ilquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/ or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oll base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that Includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, speciality oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reld vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency walver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and In some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes Isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C5H12), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See Butane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha·Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feed-stock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oilsover 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscelianeous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufacturers finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C3H8). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C3H6), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel OII. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Retinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid-being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A soild or semi-soild material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is lightcolored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of soild hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oll content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored parafin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following countles of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all countles east and north thereof. Also the following countles in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all countles east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, lilinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Guif Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refuglo, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Guif Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyeiles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tanglpahoa, Washington, and ali Parishes south thereof. Also the following countles of the State of Mississippl: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following countles of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippl, and Alabama not Included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

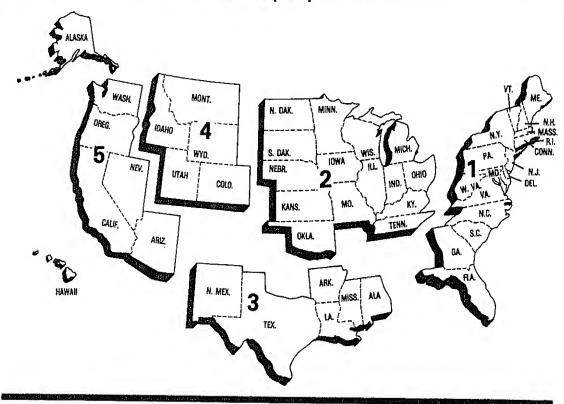
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

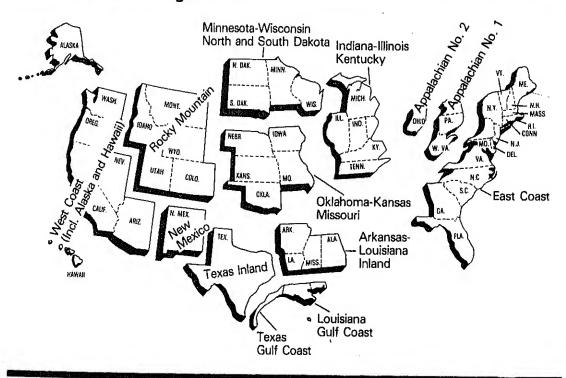
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, Callfornia, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawali.

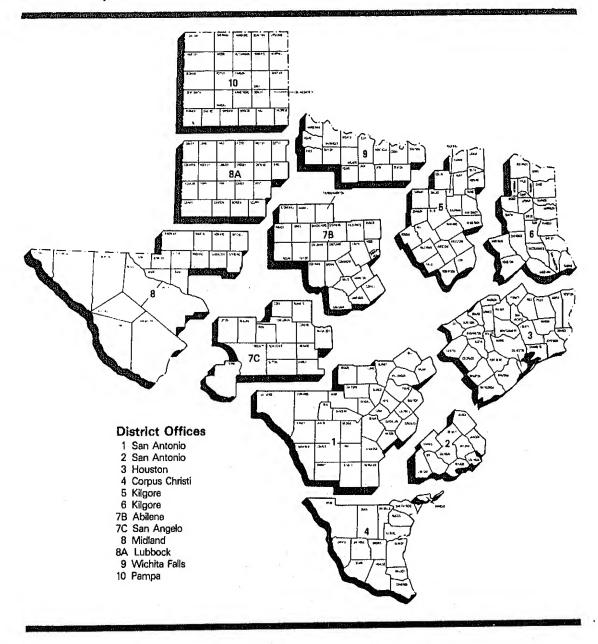
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts

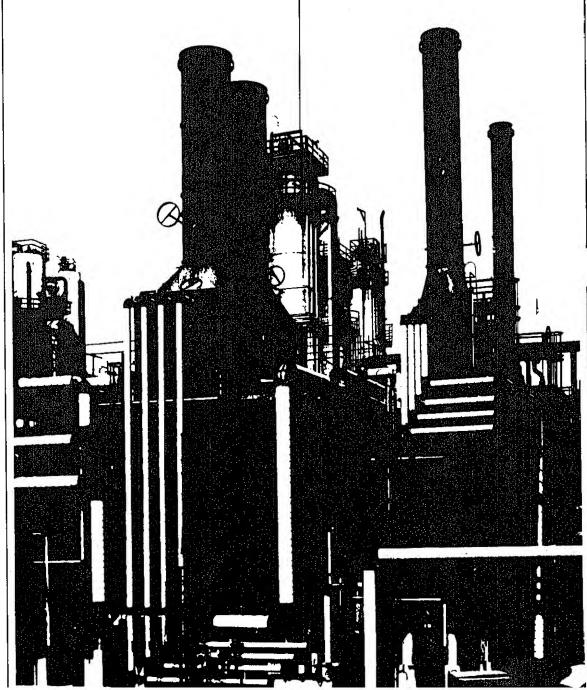


Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas





Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unlifled its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number EIA-800	Name Weekly Refinery Re-	Old Form Number EIA-161
EIA-801	port Weekly Bulk Terml- nal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipe-	EIA-163
E1A-803	Weekly Crude Oll Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments- from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	-
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terml- nal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oll Re-	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133- M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
E1A-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR) and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the Petroleum Supply Monthly

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 815-817 and ERA-60 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the *PSM*. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) Weekly Statistical Bulletin. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product Imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the Importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oll distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-804: Based on the ERA-60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mall, maligram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_e) . The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_e) . The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refinerles and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to Include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of ilquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawalian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-815: All licensed importers and importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico Into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-60 and EIA-815 are Integrated into the import statistics reported in the PSM.

EIA-816: All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

ERA-60: All licensed importers and importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the Oil and Gas Journal and LP Gas Almanac for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Periodically an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolldating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-60 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to non-respondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-60 are not imputed.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fall to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1983, the ERA-60 survey had a response rate of 99.9 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on ilquefied petroleum gases and bonded ship bunkers are published in the PSM.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

The Import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

- 1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
- 2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
- 3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. Import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the Import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that Importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *imports for Consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawais from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

- 1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.
- 2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
- 3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Custom's officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Fleid Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (fleid production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant Ilquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (Input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, Monthly Refinery Report. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico, and Form EIA-815, Shipments of Refined Products (Including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes Import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of ilquefied petroleum

gases (LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of Imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on Imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha- and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade, Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil is a balancing Item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

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from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, Relinery Report.

Refinery inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant ilquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, Monthly Refinery Report. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, Monthly Refinery Report, and on Form EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report. Crude oll held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, Weekly Refinery Report, and on Form EIA-803, Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report, Form EIA-810, Monthly Refinery Report, Form EIA-811, Monthly Bulk Terminal Report, and on Form EIA-812, Monthly Product Pipeline Report. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, Weekly Refinery Report, Form EIA-801, Weekly Bulk Terminal Report, and Form EIA-802, Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1 - 1.3.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an average range that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

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These curves are updated semiannually (in April and October), by basing the average ranges on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases were derived using monthly data for 1977-1983. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data for 1978-1983. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the average range is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report, and on Form EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817, Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report, and EIA-812, Monthly Product Pipeline Report. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months,

It is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refinerles and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude OII and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude OII Imports, Total Exports, and Crude OII Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude OII Production appear under Fleid Production in Table 4.
- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.
- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.
- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unac-

counted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.
- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.
- Total imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.
- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Fleid Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table
2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.
- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.
- Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.
- Line (12): Total Other Sources equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.
- Line (14): Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) *Production* equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (15): NGPL Imports equals the sum of the imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.
- Line (16): NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.
- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).
- Line (18): Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (20): Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply equals the field production of same in Table 2.
- Line (21): Refinery Processing Gain is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.
- Line (23): Total Other Liquids equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).
- Line (24): Total Production of Products equals crude oil input to refinerles plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addltlon (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohoi, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline biending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.
- Line (25): Gross Imports of Refined Products equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petro-ieum products in Table 2.
- Line (26): Exports of Refined Products equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (27): Net Imports of Refined Products equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).
- Line (28): Total New Supply of Products equals crude oil input to refinerles plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished olis, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohoi; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus Imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroieum products in Table 2.
- Line (29): Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (30): Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (36): Other Products Supplied equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock use, other olls > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.
- Line (37): Total Product Supplied is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.
- The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oll and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.
- Line (43): stocks of Refined Products, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawai calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barreis, would have been:

- Crude OII: 1982 645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974 1,121; 1980 1,420; and 1982 1,462.
- Motor Gasoline: 1974 225; 1980 263; 1982 244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974 224; 1980 205; and 1982 186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1974 75; 1980 91; and 1982 68.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974 113; 1980 128; and 1982 - 103.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1974 220; 1980 249; and 1982 - 259.
- Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition" table in the Summary Statistics, is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the Summary Statistics. This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawais in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

Liquefled Petroleum Gases: 1983 - 108

Other Petroleum Products: 1983 - 248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawai calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 Indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major

data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasolinesales data series, which is derived from State tax recelpts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending sta-tions" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These biending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EiA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—In EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the Petroleum Statement Annual, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the Monthly Petroleum Statement. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.

Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Error Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Targets (Washington, D.C: December, 1981).

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis (Thousand Barrels per Day)

	-	19	979			19	180	
	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA'	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA'
Jan	6,830	7,230	7,084- 7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,630- 6,791	6,672
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389- 7,568	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831- 7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301- 7,463	7,316	6,406	6,753	6,607- 6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187- 7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	6,886- 7,052	6,981
May	7,213	7,429	7,313- 7,475	7,428	6,729	6,954	6,823- 6,984	7,044
Jun	7,191	7,483	7,350- 7,516	7,441	6,657	6,966	6,824- 6,991	7,049
Jul	6,902	7,241	7,105- 7,266	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,426- 7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016- 7,262	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,962	6,685
Nov	6,791	, 7,068	6,956- 7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516	6,951
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,966- 7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183- 7,347	7,309	6,579	6,882	6,806- 6,889	6,925

FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF-33G, 08-06-80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 Petroleum Statement Annual. The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF-33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was sub-

tracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

		Distillate	Fuel Oll			Residua	I Fuel Oil	
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	AdJ. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,043	3,108	65	4,646	1,912	1,946	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,869	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,945	2,978	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,524
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,586	1,600	14	2,517
Jun.	3,153	3,187	35	2,743	1,548	1,566	18	2,601
Jul.	3,305	3,344	38	2,601	1,575	1,594	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,799	1,584	1,603	20	2,570
Sep.	3,354	3,306	- 48	2,599	1,627	1,602	- 25	2,584
Oct.	3,251	3,217	- 34	3,085	1,629	1,612	- 17	2,523
Yov.	3,239	3,200	- 39	3,208	1,736	1,716	- 20	2,795
Dec.	3,221	3,238	17	3,725	1,894	1,903	9	3,022
Average	3,152	3,169	16	3,327	1,687	1,695	8	2,834

1980

		Distillate	Fuel Oil			Residual	Fuel Oil	31.7
Month	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,013	3,093	80	3,794	1,771	1,812	41	3,108
Feb.	2,766	2,888	122	3,834	1,773	1,836	63	3,168
Mar.	2,557	2,690	133	3,312	1,584	1,652	68	2,726
Apr.	2,460	2,554	94	2,729	1,595	1,643	48	2,492
Мау	2,474	2,610	136	2,538	1,509	1,579	70	2,305
Jun.	2,646	2,721	75	2,392	1,575	1,613	38	2,359
Jul.	2,689	2,783	94	2,343	1,480	1,528	48	2,339
Aug.	2,461	2,582	121	2,258	1,444	1,506	62	2,348
Sep.	2,686	2,726	40	2,627	1,495	1,516	21	2,380
Oct.	2,589	2,650	61	2,981	1,512	1,543	31	2,258
Nov.	2,703	2,823	120	3,069	1,579	1,641	62	2,513
Dec.	2,891	3,052	161	3,776	1,660	1,743	83	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,969	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids sec-

tion, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquid (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate to a five-component slate that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analyses of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in Exhibit 1 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

EXHIBIT 1. ALGORITHMS FOR ALLOCATING NGL IMPORTS

PRODUCT SLATE	Ethane	Propane	Normal butar	ne Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Natural Gasoline & Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)	100%				
Butane (IM-145)			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analyses of the products they

exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Exhiblt 2 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by PAD of exportation, due to the wide variation of components in the mixed streams.

EXHIBIT 2. ALGORITHMS FOR ALLOCATING NGL EXPORTS

			El	A Component Si Normal	ate	Pentanes
PRODUCT	P.A.D.	Ethane	Propane	Butane	Isobutane	Plus
Ethane	AII	100%				
Propane	All		100%			
Butane	Ali			100%		
Mixed Streams	I, IV, V II III	30%	40% 25% 80%	60% 15% 20%	15%	15%



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